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The Seasons.

[From the German.]

Hay and corn, and buds and flowers,
Snow and ice, and fruit, and wine—
Suns and seasons sleets and showers,
Bring, in turn, these gifts divine.
Spring blows, summer glows,
Autumn reaps, winter keeps.
Spring prepares, summer provides,
Autumn hoards, and winter hides.
Come, then, friends, their praises sound;
Summer, autumn, winter, spring,
As they turn their yearly round,
Each in turn with gladness sing!
Time drops blessings as he flies—
Time makes ripe, and time makes wise.

Scandal.

"A whisper soft broke the air—
A soft, light tone and low,
Yet barbed with shame and woe;
Now might it perish only there,
Nor further go.

'Ah, me, a quick and eager ear
Caught up the little meaning sound,
Another voice had breathed it clear,
And so it wandered round
From ear to lip, from lip to ear,
Until it reached a gentle heart,
And that *it* broke."

ABBY FOLSOM IN COURT.

It was during the administration of the venerable Judge Thatcher in Boston that Abby Folsom, in the exercise of her disposition, disturbed a meeting devoted to religious worship. For this offence, she was arrested, indicted and arraigned for trial in the aforesaid Municipal Court.

Abby was arraigned, and at once confronted with the question, "Are you guilty or not guilty?" She promptly pleaded "Not guilty," and declared herself ready for trial. Judge Thatcher, in his blandest tone, inquired if Mrs. Folsom had any counsel to manage her case. The answer was ready and prompt. "If your honor pleases, I shall manage the case myself." The trial then went on. The witnesses were few, the testimony to the point, the cross-examination by the defendant amounted to nothing, and in a remarkably short time the government rested its case. The court informed Mrs. Folsom, that she was at liberty to put any person on the stand to testify in her favor, or she might address the jury in her own behalf. She had no witnesses; and it at once became apparent, that she intended to rely, not on evidence, but on argument. This was her strong battle ground. On this field, she had passed through many a desperate struggle, and, at least in her own opinion, had never suffered defeat. The court therefore directed her to proceed. But the preliminaries must first be settled, and Abby in her most winning tone inquired, "If I do not finish my argument to-day, may I go on with it to-morrow?" The court was prepared for almost anything else. Here it was, about ten o'clock in the morning, and the query was, whether she might have the remainder of the day, and "go on to-morrow." Judge Thatcher was decidedly startled, and exclaimed, "To-morrow! why certainly not! you can't be allowed all of to-day!" Said Abby, "How long may I have?" The judge replied with some vehemence, "Not more than an hour."

Abby very innocently inquired, "Does your honor confine all lawyers to that time?" This question was another desperate one for the court, a perfect snag. At that time there was not, certainly in this court, nor, according to the best of my information, in any other, any rule limiting counsel to any given time for making a plea. I believe Judge Thatcher's hour rule has been adopted in some courts since that period. But it was not so then, and Abby Folsom and every other person in the room knew it, and Judge Thatcher was completely confounded. A few words passed in an undertone between the judge and the government attorney, and, without having the question answered, Mrs. Folsom was directed to go on.

Abby then commenced her plea. The argument I do not propose to describe. It was in her peculiar style. She quoted the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, Shakspeare, the Bible, and whatever else came in her way. She went on, rolling in her eloquence, and rounding out her periods for a full hour, to the great amusement of the audience and the evident perplexity of the court. At this point, however, the court decided to stop her. But she decided otherwise and concluded to go on. The court said, "No. We will have no more of it," and ordered Babbitt, the constable, to take away her papers. Accordingly Babbitt seized her papers, and bore them off in apparent triumph.

For this new turn of affairs, Abby was better prepared than the court or any one else anticipated. She made no struggle, uttered not a word of remonstrance, and made not a motion, till the deed was accomplished. She then deliberately drew from her pocket a copy of the Constitution of Massachusetts, and from the Preamble thereof read, "Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and *seizures* of his person, his house, his *papers* and all his possessions." She then commenced the cry, "Give me my papers. Give me my papers. Give me my papers." This cry she continued, gradually raising her voice till it became a scream. Still the cry went on, "Give me my papers. Give me my papers." She said nothing else, uttered no other sound, but in one steady stream at the top of her voice, continued to cry, "Give me my papers." The court was evidently in fault, though acting under extreme provocation. Mrs. Folsom evidently saw her advantage, and determined to make the most of it. The court winced, fidgetted, consulted and succumbed. Babbitt was ordered to give up the papers, and Mrs. Folsom was directed to go on as long as she pleased. The judge in despair threw himself back in his chair.

Abby now had the floor to herself, and enjoyed her triumph immensely. She went on in her most eloquent style. She dealt her blows thick and heavy on society, on religious denominations, on fanatics, on the clergy, on the courts, on everybody. But the ordeal she had passed through, and was now passing, had produced an effect not described in her programme. The excitement had so wrought on her physical system, that her strength began to fail, and she was compelled to adopt a change of base, a new manœuvre. She therefore stopped, complained of fatigue, and asked the court, that the case be adjourned, and she be allowed to go on "to-morrow."

Judge Thatcher was altogether too shrewd a man, not to see *his* advantage in this turn of the case. He said, "No. Go on, Mrs. Folsom. Go right on. We desire to hear you through. No better time than the present. We are anxious to hear you." At this time Abby's shrewdness seemed to desert her. Her cunning was in direct antagonism to her spirit of opposition. Partly from fatigue, but mainly from will, the last named force prevailed. She refused to comply and took her seat. The court seized this advantage, and at once directed the attorney to proceed. He addressed the jury very briefly, the judge charged with as few words as possible, and the jury retired.

While the jury was out, Mrs. Folsom felt relieved from the pressure and excitement of her trial, it seemed as if her whole mental force began to droop, and her faculties generally to fail her. Yet the force of habit was such, that her tongue refused to stop, and, as there was no more argument or debate to be had, she fell into a train of exhortation. The judge evidently appreciated the difficulty, and made no effort to proceed with any other business. Abby therefore took out her Bible and read about three verses. She then commenced an exhortation, which immediately ran into the history of her family, the good qualities of her father, etc. She then read perhaps as much more, and exhorted back to her childhood, showed how she was trained and the like. Thus the whole time was spent, while the jury deliberated.

When the jury returned, every face in that broad court room looked anxious. Whether the feeling which pervaded the audience arose from sympathy with Mrs. Folsom, or from a desire to see her lawlessness restrained, or from sheer curiosity, it matters not. The feeling was a strong one, and no spectator was free from its influence. Even Mrs. Folsom showed a degree of solicitude which had not before appeared in her countenance during the whole day. But the keenest observer, with all his power of penetration, could read nothing in the eye of a single juror. Every look was stolid, blank, unintelligible. The clerk mechanically propounded the question:

"Mr. Foreman, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have."

"What say you, Mr. Foreman, is the prisoner at the bar guilty, or not guilty?"

"*Not guilty by reason of partial insanity.*"

A deathlike silence for a moment ensued, when Abby with a strong effort called out:

"Mr. Foreman, will you answer me one question?"

The Foreman replied, "Certainly, if I can."

"Do you, from the very bottom of your soul, believe that I am partially insane?"

The Foreman, in a firm and decided tone, replied:

"I do."

This was the most cruel cut of all. If the verdict had been "not guilty," she would have triumphed. If "guilty," she would have proclaimed herself a martyr, and have gone to jail, a heroine. But to hear a jury of her peers declare her insane! Well, for once Abby Folsom was prostrate, and for a few weeks, by order of the court, enjoyed the kind protection of an Insane Asylum.

A Good Work.

Here is a homely little matter, says an exchange, worth attention, as it may mean life or death before long to many a poor woman or child. A few years ago an overworked, sickly Welshman, with his wife and child, came to a mill-town in this country and found work in a steel factory. The hard labor and heat aggravated his disease, and very soon all the symptoms of rapid consumption showed themselves. His wife, country-born and bred, tried sewing and washing, but, hungry and weak, she was a poor seamstress and poorer laundress. Want and misery were already in the wretched little shanty, and death, as the old song says, stood knocking at the door, when a lady noticed the man with his sunken chest and hollow cough creeping past her door daily to his work, and told him, what he knew too well already, that to continue in the mill was suicide. "What can I do?" he replied. "If I quit it for a week, my wife and child will starve." The woman had no money to give, but instead of heaving a sigh over the necessities of the working classes and letting the matter slip past her as so many of us would have done, she looked about to find a vacant niche for him. Presently she remembered another needy case, a friend of her own, a woman of wealth and refinement, with two or three children and uncertain health, who, simply because she lived in the country, was forced half the time, like Lady Anne, to "cook, brew, bake, make the beds, and do all herself." Here was a need which would relieve the other. In a month the Welshman and his wife were quartered in a snug cottage on one of the highest, healthiest localities in the country. He helped in the barn, in the stable, did light work afield. His wife proved an invaluable house servant, and presently was promoted to be housekeeper. The child was rescued from the streets and grew up in the pure air and pure influences of the country. This was ten years ago. The Welshman is now hale and hearty, has his own little patch and works the rest of the farm on shares with the owner.

Getting the Boys Up.

Calling a boy up in the morning can hardly be classed under the head of "pastimes," especially if the boy is fond of exercise the day before. And it is a little singular that the next hardest thing to getting a boy out of bed is getting him into it. There is rarely a mother who is a success at rousing a boy. All mothers know this; so do their boys. And yet the mother seems to go at it in the right way. She opens the door, and insinuatingly observes, "Johnny!" There is no response. "John-*ny!*" Still no response. Then there is a short, sharp "John!" followed a moment later by a prolonged and emphatic "John Henry." A grunt from the upper regions signifies that an impression has been made, and the mother is encouraged to add, "You'd better be getting down here to your breakfast, young man, before I come up there an' give you something you'll feel." This so startles the young man that he immediately goes to sleep again. And the operation has to be repeated several times. A father knows nothing about this trouble. He merely opens his mouth as a soda bottle ejects its cork, and the "John Henry" that cleaves the air of that stairway goes into that boy like electricity, and pierces the deepest recesses of his very nature. And he pops out of that bed and into his clothes and down the stairs with a promptness that is commendable. It is rarely a boy allows himself to disregard the paternal summons. About once a year is believed to be as often as is consistent with the rules of health. He saves his father a great many steps by his thoughtfulness. —*Danbury News.*

A Railroad Seized by an Armed Force.

A railroad war of some magnitude has been in progress at Youngstown, Ohio. About a year ago the stockholders of the Liberty and Xenia Railroad Company sold that road to the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburg Railroad Company, receiving in payment part in cash and part in bonds of the latter Company. Owing to some subsequent misunderstanding the matter was taken before the courts, and for the past four or five months the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburg Railroad Company have held control of the former road by virtue of an injunction which expired lately, at which time there appeared upon the premises two of the principal stockholders of the Liberty and Xenia road, with a large force of men, who tore up the track, cut the telegraph wires, stopped all trains, took possession of the rolling-stock, and are now in forcible possession of the road with a force of two to three hundred armed men. William McCreery, President, and other officers of the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburg road are now at Youngstown, and it is reported that a special train has left Pittsburg with reinforcements for McCreery, who is backed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Great excitement prevailed, and there was imminent danger of a riot.

To Remove Stains from Marble.—Take two parts of common soda, one part of pumice-stone and one of finely-powdered chalk; sift it through a fine sieve, and mix it with water; then rub it well over the marble, and the stains will be removed. Wash the marble afterward with soap and water.

Incidents of the Disaster.

Some of the incidents of the disaster as related by the survivors are harrowing. At one time during the weary watch before dawn the fore boom broke loose from its fastenings, and swinging around, instantly crushed to death about 200 persons who were gathered on the house on deck. Several passengers are reported to have been drowned by life boats, which, not being properly managed, overturned and the occupants were lost before assistance could be rendered. Some of them, who had life buoys and endeavored to reach the rock by means of the line from the vessel, not having them properly adjusted, but on the lower part of their bodies, were floating with their heads down, and in this way many were drowned before reaching the rock. One young man, with no clothing save a shirt and vest and two life buoys fastened around his body, leaped into the water and attempted to reach the rock. The passengers who give the statement say they endeavored to dissuade him from the attempt, but he persisted, and when finally they were rescued and landed on shore, the body of the young man, who perished in his attempt, was the first they saw, and the life buoys were still on the body.

Among the passengers was a native of the old country who had been in the United States for some time, and had lately returned to England to bring his wife and family of five children to the home he had provided for them in the New World. They were on board the ill-fated Atlantic, and father, mother, and children all perished. Several of the passengers who were landed from the steamer Delta were considerably bruised about the body and lower limbs. One man had his two legs broken, and others were so sore from being knocked against the rocks that they were scarcely able to stand. Three or four were sent to the hospital. The survivors say it was a fearful sight to witness the manner in which many of the unfortunate persons met their death. Unable to reach the deck in consequence of the jam in the gangway, several rushed through the port hole only to be seized in the iron grasp of the merciless waves, and dashed to death against the sides of the ship.

The only youth saved from the wreck makes the following statement:

My name is John Hinley. I am about twelve years of age. I got on board the Atlantic at Liverpool with my mother, father, and young brother. We all belonged to Ashton, Lancashire. The first thing worth mentioning that he knew of was that he was asleep in his berth when a great noise awakened him, although he did not hear any voices. There seemed to be a great rush, and he stumbled out of bed and into the crowd. The greater portion passed him, but he saw six men crowding into a top berth in the upper steerage, and he followed them. One of the men broke through a window and got out, and the boy did the same, one kind-hearted individual pushing him through before he had made the egress himself. Once outside he held on by the ropes until himself and his companions were rescued by the life boat. What became of his parents and brother he did not know, but is certain that they were drowned. The family were on their way to New York, at the invitation of two married daughters who had settled there.

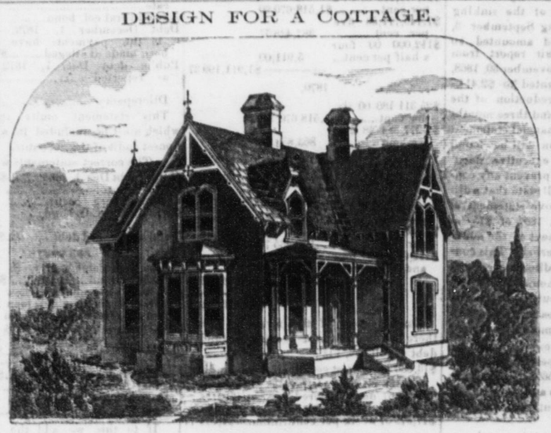
The scene about the steamer was fearful. The lifeless body of the purser could be seen hanging over the side of the steamer, his head jammed in between the rails, and the sea causing the legs to keep in continual motion. Hundreds of other bodies could be seen in similar positions. Among the heart-rending scenes, one or two were particularly sad. One gentleman, Albert Sumner, of San Francisco, committed suicide by jumping from the rigging into the water, first taking off his coat. Others who were near him endeavored to dissuade him, but they were too much benumbed to prevent him. He said, "There is no prospect of rescue, and it's useless to remain here and suffer," and then he jumped overboard. One lady, a saloon passenger, was heard to say to her husband, "Leave me and save yourself. You can't save both." But he refused, and they went down together, clasped in each other's arms. It was the occasion of much remark that with very few exceptions the married men all perished. When they found it impossible to save their wives and little ones, they preferred to die with them to deserting them. Many instances are known where the men could have escaped alone, but refused to do so. This was especially noticeable among the German emigrants and Americans.

The National Cemeteries.

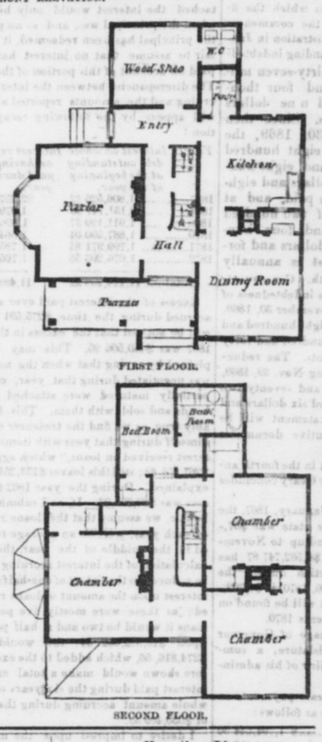
As the U. S. Congress recently appropriated $1,000,000 for headstones to mark the graves of Union soldiers interred in the national cemeteries, this subject becomes of general interest to the people. The national cemeteries are principally in the Southern States. There are seventeen in Virginia alone, seven in Tennessee, five in Kentucky, four in Louisana, four in North Carolina, three each in Mississippi, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Maryland; two each in Texas, Georgia, South Carolina, the District of Columbia, and Kansas, and one each in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Florida, Alabama, Iowa, and the Indian Territory, making sixty-nine in all. The graves in the Gettysburg Cemetery are already provided with headstones. The number of graves in the national cemeteries requiring headstones is about 250,000. The law requires headstones for all of these graves to be supplied and set up for the amount of the appropriation, viz.: $1,000,000. This would make the average cost of each headstone $4. The law requires each headstone to be marked with the number corresponding to its number in the register of burials, and also with the name of the soldier and the State to which he belonged, when these are known. The number of the known is about 150,000. The law also requires the Secretary of War to decide upon the size, form, color, and quality of the headstones before advertising for proposals, and it gives him authority to adopt different models and different kinds of stone for the various cemeteries, but all must be of durable stone, and of sufficient size and weight to remain in place when set up, and to present a respectable appearance. The contracts may be made for separate quantities, or for the whole work, the contracts to be given to the lowest responsible bidders, regard being had to the quality of the stone and the style and finish of the work, provided the aggregate cost of the whole work does not exceed the amount appropriated; but if this aggregate is greater than the appropriation, none of the work can be undertaken.

Libel Suit.—Father T. A. Martin, a Catholic priest at Euclid, Ohio, has sued the Cleveland *Leader* and one of its correspondents for libel, claiming $5,000 damages. The cause of the action is based upon assertions contained in a communication published in the *Leader*, to the effect that Father Martin told a widow her deceased husband was in purgatory, but for $10 the priest would pray him out; that the widow not having the money, the priest said he would wait a reasonable time, provided it was secured by a responsible party.

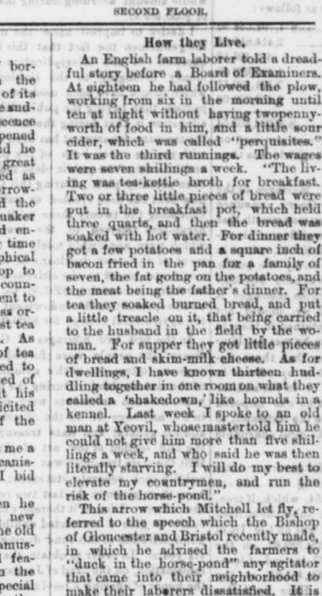
DESIGN FOR A COTTAGE.



FRONT ELEVATION.



FIRST FLOOR.



SECOND FLOOR.

We give herewith a very pretty design for a Gothic Cottage, for the engravings of which, we are indebted to Bicknell's Village Builder, the design being by Mr. A. J. Bicknell, the publisher.

The Gothic Cottage, of which, in the first plan we give a perspective view, and in figures two and three, respectively, plans of the first and second floors, can be completed at a cost of from $2,000 to $3,000, according to locality and style of finish. The plan, which is made on a scale of one-sixteenth of an inch to one foot, explains itself. The elegant exterior shown in the perspective view, will receive the approval of persons of taste. Without the commanding appearance of more ambitious edifices, such a house, surrounded by tastefully arranged shrubbery, and placed on an appropriate site, would present a very pretty appearance, as our readers will see at a glance. There is nothing, the remedy for which is always at hand, that we so much neglect, as the architectural design of our dwellings; and we publish the plans herewith, in order that the evil may be corrected in our vicinity, at least.

How She Stopped It.

An exchange says the subject of borrowing and lending came up in the course of a conversation with one of its subscribers the other day, when he suddenly recollected a funny reminiscence of that character which had happened in his own neighborhood. He said he had a neighbor whose family were great borrowers, but not so distinguished as paymasters—they were always borrowing, but seldom, if ever, returned the exact amount borrowed. An old Quaker lady, another neighbor, who had endured these invasions for a long time patiently, hit upon a very philosophical mode of eventually putting a stop to the nuisance. Keeping her own counsel, the next time her good man went to town, he had a separate and express order to purchase a pound of the best tea and also a new canister to put it in. As he knew she already had plenty of tea and also a canister, he was puzzled to determine what the old lady wanted of more tea and a new canister, but his questionings and reasonings elicited nothing more than a repetion of the order.

"Jim, did I not tell thee to get me a pound of the best tea and a new canister? Now go along and do as I bid thee."

And go along he did, and when he came home at night the tea and new canister were his companions. The old lady took them from him with an amused expression on her usual placid features, and depositing the tea in the canister, set it on the shelf for a special use. It had not long to wait, for the borrowing neighbor had frequent use for the aromatic herb. The good old lady loaned generously, emptying back in the canister any remittance of borrowed teas which the neighbor's conscience inclined her to make. Time went on, and after something less than the one hundredth time of borrowing, the neighbor again appeared for "just another drawing of tea," when the oft visited tea canister was brought out and found to be empty, and the good old lady and obliging neighbor was just one pound of tea poorer than when she bought the new canister which now only remained to tell the story. Then she made a little characteristic speech, perhaps the first in her life; she said: "Thou seest that empty canister. I filled it for thee with a pound of my best tea and I have lent it all to thee in driblets and put in to it all thou hast sent me in return, and none but thyself hath taken therefrom or added unto it, and now thou seest it empty; therefore I will say to thee, thou hast borrowed thyself out and I can lend thee no more!"

Destroyed by an Earthquake.

When the steamship St. Louis left the port of Salvador there was a report there that the City of San Salvador had been destroyed by a great earthquake on the 4th of March. The telegraph lines to the port being down, no details could be had when she was leaving.

The City of San Salvador, situated on a little stream flowing into the Pacific Ocean, 105 miles southeast of Guatemala, is about three miles from the volcano of San Salvador. At various times it has suffered greatly from earthquakes, by one of which it was nearly destroyed in 1659, and by another of which it came near suffering a similar fate in 1854. The city was well built, and contained several churches, a fine cathedral, and several convents. It had a population of about 18,000 souls. In 1853 its inhabitants numbered about 30,000, but after the earthquake of April 16, 1854, they fell to the number mentioned above. Then the Government of the republic of which it was the capital laid out a new city, called Nuevo San Salvador, ten miles nearer the sea, and transferred to it the seat of government, but so large a number of the inhabitants preferred the old place that in 1855 it was again made the capital.

Society in Washington is all agog over the rumored engagement of Miss Nellie Grant to Tom Murphy, son of Collector Tom Murphy of New York.

The Great Calamity.

Who is Responsible for the Loss of the Six Hundred Victims?

The story of the wreck of the Atlantic has now passed into history as one of the most heartrending tragedies ever yet written on its varied pages. The cause and extent of the calamity are known to the world. All that remains to be told are the harrowing details, the scenes of horror, the individual suffering and misery that crowded themselves into those few dreadful minutes with a distinctness that will leave them forever imprinted on the memory of all who witnessed them. We are aware now that the vessel left England with an insufficient supply of coal; that her commander determined to put into Halifax to make good the deficiency; that through some criminal incapacity or neglect on the part of the officers the vessel was run on to the rocks on the treacherous coast of Nova Scotia; that she was a wreck almost as soon as she struck; that four hundred men were saved, and that six hundred souls, including every woman and child on board, perished in the waves.

It is not in the power of language to convey an adequate idea of the dreadful scene enacted on the rock-bound coast on that fatal Tuesday morning. The vessel, with her thousand passengers, had been for eleven days ploughing her way westward without accident or mishap, and the heart of every soul on board must have been joyous at the thought that the end of the journey was so near. No person who has crossed the Atlantic can have failed to mark the change that comes over the passengers as the vessel approaches the shore. Confidence and expectation light up every countenance. They have passed by what in their inexperience of the sea and its dangers appears to them to be the most perilous portion of the voyage, when in mid-ocean they lay in their berths listening to the washing of the waves against the vessel's side, peering down in imagination into the fathomless depths of waters beneath them, and thinking with a shudder of the apparently frail protection that keeps them from a fearful death. In a few hours they will hear the welcome cry of "land," and they fondly believe that all danger is at an end.

It was in the enjoyment of these happy, hopeful feelings that the poor souls on board the Atlantic laid down to rest on last Monday night. Little did they think that they were speeding onward to destruction as surely as if the ill-fated vessel that bore them had been driven before the wind and tossed about at the mercy of the waves without rudder or compass. Even while they slept—probably while they dreamed of the land they hoped to reach on the morrow—the dark shadow of death fell upon them. In the stillness of the night a loud crash aroused them from sleep—another—and as they started up, terrified at the unseen and unknown danger, a horrible, gurgling sound fell upon their ears. Barely had they time for the first agonized exclamation, "My God! My God!" before the cry was stifled on their lips. Scarcely was an instant left in which to clasp husband, wife or child to their bosoms before the merciless waters rushed in upon them, tearing the dear ones from their arms, drowning them miserably in the cabins or carrying them out to sea shrieking masses on the sweep of the mighty waves. We can see the agonized faces lifted up in mockery, as it were, by the heaving waters; we can hear the wild wail that broke from the cabin for an instant, only to be followed by the stillness of death—the moan which sounded to the terrified foreigner like the moan of the sea lion, but was in truth the smothered shriek of three hundred souls struggling against suffocation in the agony of death. But it is merciful to draw down the curtain and shut out the heartrending scene.

In the hour that seems the hour of greatest security to the inexperienced traveler the experienced seaman feels that the critical moment of the voyage has arrived. He knows the perils of a treacherous coast. His eye strains for the evidence of land along the horizon, for the discovery of the guiding beacons. His ear listens anxiously for the warning sound of breakers. When in mid-ocean he can sleep contentedly amidst the howling of the tempest; but when nearing the coast he studies every variation of the barometer, every sign in the sky. Carefully and cautiously he feels his way, now taking soundings, and now counting the knots as the log-line runs off the reel.

The commander of an ocean steamer filled with living freight is bound to adopt every precaution that can possibly be taken against any conceivable danger, however remote. He accepts as grave a responsibility as any human being can incur. Hundreds of lives are in his keeping. His passengers trust him with implicit faith. Helpless themselves, ignorant of the first rudiments of navigation, with exaggerated ideas of the dangers of the sea, they rely wholly upon his skill and fidelity, and not infrequently look up to him with reverence and affection born of the sense of dependence. No faithful captain of a passenger vessel would take a risk that might endanger the lives entrusted to his care any more than a loving father would wantonly imperil the lives of his children. Carelessness is a crime on the part of such an officer. It is a criminal act, deserving of exemplary punishment, when steamship owners, for the sake of large profits, disregard in any way the safety of those who travel on their vessels; but especially is it criminal for an incompetent officer to take charge of a passenger ship, or for a competent commander to neglect any duty, however apparently trivial, that may be required for the protection of his vessel and those on board. It is impossible to believe that the owners of the Atlantic or her commander are blameless for the terrible calamity that has occurred. We are unwilling at the present time to inquire whether the owners of the White Star line exercised proper care and prudence when they placed any vessel under charge of Captain Williams; that serious question must be discussed hereafter. But it is certain that they did commit a criminally careless act when they sent the Atlantic to sea at this season of the year with an insufficient supply of coal. We disregard the denial made by the agents of the line, and their plea that it would be more expensive to run into Halifax than to take on board in England a double supply of coal. The fact that the vessel was actually short of coal is conclusive evidence that the denial is worthless; the further fact that the space that should have been devoted to coal could be used for freight, at a large profit, disposes of the special plea. This is now the verdict of the people, and we can see nothing that will be likely to secure its reversal.

The evidence that fixes incompetency or neglect on the unfortunate commander of the lost vessel is terrible conclusive. His own story convicts him of both these crimes. He was approaching a coast notoriously treacherous and bristling all over with dangers. At midnight he judged that he was only forty-eight miles south from Sambro Island, and he was steaming along at full speed, making, as he supposed, from eight to twelve knots an hour. Where, then, should have been his place but on the bridge? No officer of even ordinary prudence would run his vessel, on the strength of his reckoning, at full speed on a rocky coast, and Captain Williams, with a thousand lives in his charge, should, even at his own calculations, have hove to until morning. But Captain Williams went to bed! Coolly and comfortably he "turned in" at midnight, and left orders to be called at three o'clock in the morning. He was called at that hour, but by a messenger different from the one he had expected. At three o'clock, when, according to this officer's "reckoning," his vessel ought to have been about eighteen or twenty miles south of Sambro light, she ran crashing on to Mars Rock, about twenty miles to the west and seventeen miles to the north of this careful navigator's "reckoning." Rushing on deck, he found the effect of his fatal recklessness before his eyes. He saved his own life, and four hundred men escaped with theirs; but, as he laments, every woman and child perished. No wonder that the commander calls this "terrible," for he must feel that the life of every lost passenger was at his mercy, in his keeping, was lost through his criminal incompetency or gross neglect of duty. No wonder he thinks with horror of the fate of every woman on board, from that ghastly corpse lashed in the rigging, with its staring but sightless eyes, its frothing lips and its fingers covered with glittering jewels, to the poor, weak mother in the steerage, pressing her ocean-born infant to her breast in the convulsive grasp of death.

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What is an Iceberg?

The icebergs, which are the glory and terror of the arctic seas, are simply the broken ends of monstrous glaciers. A glacier is a river of ice pushing its way slowly down from mountain heights to the ocean level. Where, as on the arctic shores, the glacier reaches the sea, its lower end is impelled into the ocean, the base resting on the bottom. Propelled by the weight and force of its upper part, it is pushed into the sea or bay, often to a considerable distance, and plows its slow way over the bottom, and carrying off huge rocks in its path and tearing the bottom to pieces. Enormous fragments may be separated from the end of the glacier in two different ways, according to the temperature of the sea into which they protrude. In Spitzbergen and on the coasts of Southern Greenland, the congealed mass, which often projects far into the sea, is gradually undermined by the comparatively warm waves which beat against it, and the remaining fragments overhanging the water are detached with a terrible noise, and plunge into the ocean. M. Martins and other members of the French expedition to Spitzbergen have observed this at the base of all the glaciers of that archipelago. But in very cold seas, like that of Smith Strait, the water, being of a still lower temperature, can not melt the glacier, which continues its course into the bay, its extreme end reaching far into the depths of the ocean, like an immense plane gliding over the rocks. Though lighter than the water, the enormous frozen mass is kept together below the surface by the force of cohesion. But a time comes when it must break apart, and then the broken piece shoots upward to the surface, impelled by its less specific gravity. Thus icebergs are formed; for the larger masses thus broken off are mountainous in their proportions.

The total height of an iceberg always exceeds seven or eight times the height of the part above water. But icebergs have been met by vessels which were 300 and even 400 feet above water, and whose mass must thus have been from 2,100 to 2,800 feet in perpendicular height. When such a berg floats into a warmer sea, its base melts more rapidly than its top, and the result is a somersault, the whole vast mass turning over and over until it recovers its centre of gravity.

The ice masses approach the equator from both poles; they obey the currents which seize them; but, owing to the greater warmth of the northern hemisphere, icebergs have been found 250 miles nearer the equator in the southern than in the northern hemisphere.

Indians.—There are Indians still remaining in every State and Territory of the United States, except Delaware. West Virginia has but 1, Maryland 4, Vermont 14, New Jersey 16, New Hampshire 23, Illinois 32, Georgia 40, Tennessee 70, Missouri 75, Arkansas 89, and Alabama 98. New York has 5,144, Michigan 8,101, Kansas 9,814, Nebraska 6,416, Minnesota 7,046, Oregon 11,278, Nevada 16,243, Wisconsin 11,251, and California 20,025; the remaining States have over a hundred and less than a thousand each. The total number in the whole is 383,712, and their yearly cost to the government $.6,000,000.

Our Manufactures. The census reports enumerate the following values of our manufacturing products in 1870, viz: of heavy iron works, $347,000,000; of steel, $12,000,000; products of flour and grist mills, $445,000,000; leather, $160,000,000; boots and shoes, $180,000,000; worsted goods, $22,000,000; cotton goods, $168,000,000; woolen goods, $151,000,000; men's clothing, $147,000,000; hosiery, $6,000,000.

"Is Mike McCloskey in the ranks?" called out the commander-in-chief, as the army stood in line of battle. "Here, General," said Mike, stepping forward. "Then let the engagement begin," said the General. That is the way Mike tells the story.

How they Live.

An English farm laborer told a dreadful story before a Board of Examiners. At eighteen he had followed the plow, working from six in the morning until ten at night without having twopenny-worth of food in him, and a little sour cider, which was called "perquisites." It was the third runnings. The wages were seven shillings a week. "The living was tea-kettle broth for breakfast. Two or three little pieces of bread were put in the breakfast pot, which held three quarts, and then the bread was soaked with hot water. For dinner they got a few potatoes and a square inch of bacon fried in the pan for a family of seven, the fat going on the potatoes, and the meat being the father's dinner. For tea they soaked burned bread, and put a little treacle on it, that being carried to the husband in the field by the woman. For supper they got little pieces of bread and skim-milk cheese. As for dwellings, I have known thirteen huddling together in one room on what they called a 'shakedown,' like hounds in a kennel. Last week I spoke to an old man at Yeovil, whose master told him he could not give him more than five shillings a week, and who said he was then literally starving. I will do my best to elevate my countrymen, and run the risk of the horse-pond."

This arrow which Mitchell let fly, referred to the speech which the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol recently made, in which he advised the farmers to "duck in the horse-pond" any agitator that came into their neighborhood to make their laborers dissatisfied. It is now called "the bishop's baptism."

An investigation in Somersetshire presented a gloomier picture even than that which the farm hand drew. At one of the meetings held in that country Charles Wright, described as an elderly man, was examined and cross-examined, as follows:

Question. "Have you been a farm laborer all your life?" *Answer.* "Yes."

Q. "Do you remember when the standing wages for the best men were seven shillings a week?" *A.* "Yes." (A voice: "I do; six Shillings.")

Q. "The laborer twenty years of age had only seven shillings?" *A.* "Yes."

Q. "Did you ever have parish relief?" *A.* "When my wife died I had a little. She left me with seven children."

Q. "Your wages some ten or eleven years ago were raised to eight shillings a week?" *A.* "Yes; and last summer they were ten shillings."

Q. "After harvest did your master say to you, 'There's five shillings a week for you if you continue to live with me; if not, go home?' Is that true?" *A.* "Yes, it is."

Q. "How much house rent did you have to pay out of that?" *A.* "One shilling and sevenpence half-penny a week."

Q. "On wet days were your wages paid?" *A.* "No; I lost the time."

Q. "When you were at harvest till ten or eleven o'clock did you get any thing extra?" *A.* "No." (A voice: "A quart of sour cider!")

Here the chairman asked if any one wished to put any further questions. A gentleman called out that his father had once worked for nine shillings a week, and was now worth £2,000. Abraham Burt was next examined. His experience repeated that of the above as to wages. He was then asked how many children he had.

A. "Six."

Q. "How many bedrooms have you?"

A. "One."

Q. "How many bedsteads?" *A.* "Two."

Q. "Do you all sleep in one room?"

A. "Yes."

About Eels.—A scientific gentleman, who has given a great deal of attention to the habits of bugs and butterflies, declares, says a San Francisco newspaper, that he has discovered a remarkable fact about eels. A stream which flows through his farm in San Bernardino, California, abounds in eels, and he says that every evening, about dusk, these extraordinary fish leave the river to graze in the meadow.

An Indiana parson lately delivered a sermon in rhyme.

The "Somers" Tragedy.

Recalling the circumstances of the Somers tragedy at this remote period, says a Washington letter writer, "when there is no prejudice or partiality to operate on the public mind, it is amazing that the perpetrator of that great crime should have been permitted to escape the severest penalty of the law. The exercise of authority, and hanging of his three victims, were slurred over by the Government, through the influence of Mackenzie's powerful connections. It so happened that I was made acquainted with the particulars of the affair at the time, and knew precisely how the criminal escaped the consequence of his high-handed proceeding. Rushing on deck, he found the effect of his fatal recklessness before his eyes. He saved his own life, and four hundred men escaped with theirs; but, as he laments, every woman and child perished. No wonder that the commander calls this "terrible," for he must feel that the life of every lost passenger was at his mercy, in his keeping, was lost through his criminal incompetency or gross neglect of duty. No wonder he thinks with horror of the fate of every woman on board, from that ghastly corpse lashed in the rigging, with its staring but sightless eyes, its frothing lips and its fingers covered with glittering jewels, to the poor, weak mother in the steerage, pressing her ocean-born infant to her breast in the convulsive grasp of death.

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The Centre Reporter,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., April 24, 1873.

TERMS.—The REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year, in advance, or $2.50 when not paid in advance. For six months half these rates.

Advertisements $1.50 per square (ten lines) for three insertion. Advertisements for 3, 6 and 12 months, at reduced rates.

Any person sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash will receive the REPORTER one year free.

We surrender a great portion of our space this week to the speech of Hon. John H. Orvis, upon the important subject of our state finances, to the exclusion of editorial and other reading matter. This speech is pronounced the ablest that was delivered at Harrisburg the past winter, and finds space in the leading democratic organs throughout the state. Mr. Orvis' figures show a defalcation of nearly 3 million dollars, as he proves from the official documents. No radical member of the lower house pretended to be able to refute Mr. Orvis' statements. The speech is worthy the study of every taxpayer.

The democrats of Trenton carried that city last week, and evidently, are not dead yet.

THE DARK AND BRIGHT SIDES.

The N. Y. Herald in a leading editorial upon the general financial and commercial condition of the country furnishes the following gloomy prospects:

The amount of merchandise imported in the ten months up to October 31, 1872, was $573,479,587, and of specie and bullion $18-095, 843, while the exports of specie and bullion was $81,731,957 and of merchandise $355,741,844; that is to say, our domestic exports, exclusive of specie and bullion, were less than the imports by $217,737,743. The export of specie and bullion in excess of the specie imported was $63,656,116, far more than our mines produced. After reckoning the exports of foreign merchandise and specie, in addition to that of domestic produce, and including the balance of $63,656,116 of American specie and bullion, we were still left in debt $128,278-787. How long can this go on without disaster? Yet we are importing more largely than ever. It is not pleasant to look at these facts and figures, but it would be folly to ignore them. We should not act like the silly ostrich which buries its head n the sand to avoid the disagreeable sight of danger.

Not so bad after all—The Herald thinks:

Still there is no reason to despair. The future must be bright. Nothing human can retard the progress of the country in material development, wealth and progress. If it should have to pay the penalty for extravagance through a financial crisis, the effect would only be temporary. The recuperative power of the country is astonishing. Then there are circumstances that lighten the unfavorable picture we have felt it our duty to present. The gold and bullion that go out are balanced in a measure by the wealth of labor and the money that come through the three hundred thousand or more immigrants that land here every year. If our rich absentees in Europe spend forty millions abroad the emmigrants bring probably twenty millions in money, in addition to the wealth they produce by their labor. We should remember, too, that a considerable portion of the vast importations comes here in that form for investment. It does not go back as capital. It goes into railroads and other property, and, therefore, adds to the growth and resources of the country. A good deal of the interest on our indebtedness to foreigners is so invested also. Looking, then, to the future, there is no ground for apprehension. It is only the immediate prospect that gives serious concern. It is in making gold the basis of values while our stock of that article is decreasing.

Upon the stated fact that there are in Philadelphia, twenty-five thousand youths, between the age of sixteen and twenty-one who are without useful employment, and at the same time, less than four thousand apprentices to mechanical pursuits, the St. Louis Democrat comments thus: "Our common school system of education was originally intended to aid the common or poorer classes in the acquirement of those branches necessary to the pursuit and preservation of their own interests. But this system has been sadly perverted. The present common school course of study taxes both the time and talents of the pupils almost as much as a university course, and is regarded, too, as a step in the road to everything but an ordinary life of every day labor. Our youths should be taught lessons of usefulness, and that 'knowledge is power,' but that power comes of knowledge not altogether gathered from books. Let them look around and see who are the men of influence and wealth in our midst. In many instances these are men who have learned trades early in life and were skilled workmen, of temperate and industrious habits; not those who have exhausted their physical strength and mental vigor in completing the course of some high and normal school and at eighteen or twenty years of age were only ready to begin their preparation for the duties of life. They should be inspired with some other idea than that greatness can be obtained only by political distinction, and other positions of honor presented to them than those of President or Legislator. Teach them love of perfection in art, and respect for skill in the artisan, and also the demand that exists in the country for American artisans." There is a growing demand in the country for a more practical kind of education than that bestowed upon the pupils of our common schools. Practical men, who are heading the age, declare there is to much cramming the head, too little fitting boys for what is most needed at this time—skilled labor. When a clerk is needed there are hundreds of applicants. At the same time more machinists and masons and carpenters and bricklayers are required than can be obtained. This is owing to the act that the common education of the youths of this country is withdrawing them from mechanical pursuits, and overstocking the other walks of active life. This must be remedied, or the crime lists of our large cities will increase. When twenty thousand lads and young men are idle in the streets of a city they will run into bad habits, some from bad associations, and some from necessity. The best system of education for such a country as the United States is that which prepares its people for the duties of active life, and to the perfection of such a system the trained intellect of the nation should be directed.

A PATENT FRAUD.

Could Stand it no Longer—How and Why Geo. Wm. Curtiss Resigned from the Civil Service Board.

Washington, April 6.—The letter of resignation of George Wm. Curtiss, is as follows:

WESTVIEW, PAIGHTON, N. Y. March 18, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR—As the circumstances under which several important appointments have recently been made, seem to me to show an abandonment both of the spirit and the letter of the Civil Service negotiations, I respectfully resign my position as a member of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service. In so doing, I beg to assure you of my warmest wishes and of the continuance of my most earnest efforts for the success of your administration.

Very respectfully and truly yours.

[Signed.] GEO. WM. CURTISS.

To His Excellency, the President.

About the only successful strike for higher wages was that of the last Congress.

Drunken women are so common in Washington street, Boston, as scarcely to attract attention.

Miss Ann Wallace, who died at Gaslow lately at the age of 103, was a direct descendant of the Wallace with whom Scots ha'bled.

Hon. Isaac Slenker, died at his residence in New Berlin, last night 18. His funeral will take place at 11 o'clock Monday next.

Byers & Shaffer's planing mill at Williamsport, was destroyed by lightning on the 7th inst. Loss, about $20,000—partly insured.

"No white man for office," is the motto of the negro lodges of Know Nothing now forming in the South. Rogah on the carpet-baggers, that.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Stonington, Conn., April 19.—A dreadful accident occured to the steamboat train on the Stonington and Providence Railroad this morning. The steamboat train from Boston fell through the bridge at Richmond switch. Six cars were burned, and fifteen persons are supposed to have been killed. Six bodies have already been recoverd from the ruins. The accident was caused by the freshet.

THE STATE FINANCES.

A DEFALCATION OF $2,988,164!

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN H. ORVIS,

Of Centre County, Delivered in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, April 8, 1873.

MR. SPEAKER.—I would have preferred, if time had permitted, going into committee of the whole where amendments could have been offered and discussed in the ordinary way. But the gentleman having charge of this bill has stated that the same latitude would be allowed in the house as in the committee, and I propose to say now what I have to say in opposition to this measure. Had the gentlemen on this side of the house seen fit to interpose the ordinary parliamentary obstacles in the way, they could have prevented its consideration during this session, for it stood so low upon the calendar it could not have been reached in order, and I assert they would have been perfectly justified in so doing, and that the responsibility for not complying with the requirements of the constitutional amendment ratified at the last general election would have rested upon the majority in this house. The minority, however, have determined not to prevent the passage of some act to provide for the election of a state treasurer, but to hold the majority responsible before the people for the propriety of its provisions. Two years ago a joint resolution to amend the constitution of the state, changing the method of electing the state treasurer was passed by both houses in response to the undoubted opinion of the people that a radical change was required for the public good. That resolution was again passed at the last session of the legislature, submitted to a vote of the people and ratified by the unpreceedented vote of 681,620 for and 4,393 against it. We may say it was the unanimous voice of the people that the change should be made. No change in the fundamental law of the state was ever made by so nearly a unanimous vote as was this.

In obedience to this mandate of the sovereign people of Pennsylvania the gentleman from Westmoreland (Mr. Latta), early in the session, on the 22d of January, read in place a bill to provide for the election of a state treasurer by the people, and it was referred to the general judiciary committee. This bill provided for the election to take place on the third Friday of March, 1873, and the newly elected treasurer to enter upon the duties of his office on the first Mendy of May next, when the term of the present treasurer expires The bill contained other provisions made necessary by the change in the constitution. The committee, composed of a large majority of republicans, instead of promptly acting upon the bill which was of the first importance to the people, and amending it to suit their ideas of right and propriety, if any amendments were needed, held it without action for four weeks, and then reported it back to the house with a negative recommendation, which put it in such a position as not to be reached during the session, as will appear by reference to its present place upon the calendar. The majority of the committee offered no substitute for it, made no amendments to it, but simply negatived it, and from that time until the present bill was recently introduced no action has been taken by the majority party of this house to comply with the mandate of the people as expressed in the recent amendment to the constitution. There can be no question in the mind of any sensible man but that it was the intention of the people to elect a treasurer who should assume the office at the expiration of the present term. The action of the majority in this house and in the senate in thwarting the wishes of the people in this regard by failing to provide for the election of a treasurer before the expiration of the present term was in open contempt of the unanimous desire and demand of the people of the state. There were no reasonable objections to the provisions of the bill introduced by the gentleman from Westmoreland. It provided for special election upon the day when four-fifths of the counties of the state held their spring elections. The extra expense entailed upon those counties which had no election upon that day would not have amounted to $20,000. The only excuse I have heard for not passing that bill in the early part of the session is that the cost to the public would be so great as not to justify it, and yet in four-fifths of the counties of the state no additional expense would have been entailed. I do not know the answer the majority of this house will make when they return to their constituents and are asked, why did you not comply with the spirit of the amendment to the constitution so unanimously ratified? I do not know what apology they can make for violating this amendment to the constitution in the first year of its existence, in refusing to permit the people to elect a state treasurer. The provision of this bill continuing the present incumbent in office for a full year after the expiration of his present term, is a plain, open and palpable violation of the requirements of the amended constitution.

It may be well enough, Mr. Speaker, to look into the manner of conducting the treasury department for the last few years and see what brought the people to the temper which induced them so unanimously to require a change in the mode of electing the head of that department. Possibly an inquiry in this direction will also explain why the party in power so evidently wished to postpone action upon this subject until this late day, and thus prevent inquiry into the condition of the treasury. I propose to call the attention of the house to some figures, and I will call upon those members who are recognized as leaders of the majority here to explain some of these figures and account for the discrepancies and inconsistencies which appear in them. I especially invite the gentleman from Tioga, (Mr. Mitchell) the chairman of the ways and means committee, which has special charge of the financial interests of the commonwealth, the gentleman from Franklin (Mr. Mahon) chairman of the Judiciary general committee to which this bill was referred, and the gentleman from Allegheny, (Mr. Newmeyer) who now occupies the chair has special charge of the bill here, and any other member who chooses to represent the majority on this question. I ask them to explain here the figures to which I shall call their attention, taken from the official records of the state, not wait until the legislature has adjourned and then allege through the newspapers of the commonwealth that it is mere political talk. There will appear some singular figures of which the people will require an explanation. I desire first to call the attention of the house to the condition of the finances of the state on the first day of December, 1866. In the last annual message of Governor Curtin to the legislature in 1867 this statement is made concerning the public debt of the commonwealth:

Public debt Dec. 1, 1865		$37,476,258 06
Amount paid during the year ending Nov. 30, 1866:		
5 per cent loan	$1,828,553 25	
4½ per cent loan	25,000 00	
Relief notes	626 00	
Domestic cred. certificate	26 65	
		1,854,305 90
Public debt, Dec. 1, 1866		$35,622,052 16

I wish particularly to call the attention of the members on the other side of the house to this statement of what the debt was on the first of December, 1866, $35,622,052 16, as the accuracy of these figures becomes most material as we proceed in our investigation. An itemized statement of this debt is also given as follows:

Six per cent loan	$ 400,630 00
Five per cent loan	32,673,192 59
Four and a half per cent loan	213,200 00
Six per cent loan military, per act of May 15, 1861	2,820,750 00
Relief notes in circulation	96,625 00
Interest certificates outstanding	18,086 52
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38
Domestic creditors certificates	119 67

Making the sum of the public debt, funded and unfunded, interest bearing and non-interest bearing, at that day, $36,622,-055 15. These figures will be found in the governor's message, executive document, vol. 1, 1866, pages 3 and 4. Now, to verify this accuracy of this statement, I wish to call the attention of the house to the report of the auditor general for the same year, so that it may not be alleged that these statements in the message of Governor Curtin were untrue. This same statement of amount and character of the public debt on the 1st of Dec. 1866, will be found in the executive documents, vol. 1, page 234, in the report of the auditor general, John F. Hartranft, the present chief executive of the commonwealth. This statement is also verified by the annual report of Wm. H. Kemble, the then state treasurer. There can be no doubt, therefore, of the correctness of this statement, unless the heads of all the departments of the state government deliberately falsified the records in stating the amount and character of the public debt at that time. I wish the house not to forget this, because I will call the attention of the members to a subsequent deliberate falsification of the records and accounts.

In the January following, the term of office of Governor Curtin expired and his successor was inaugurated. On the 2d day of February, 1867, Governor Geary approved an act passed by the legislature providing for the negotiation of a new six per cent. loan of twenty-three millions, in order to take up twenty-three millions of the five per cent. loan then overdue. This act was passed by the dominant party, and for its wisdom or folly that party is alone responsible. It was true that $23,000,000 of the public loan was overdue, and if the creditors of the required payment it was was not only the right but the duty of the commonwealth to maintain its credit by redeeming this overdue loan, which could then only be done by negotiating a new one. But the creditors of the commonwealth did not desire the five per cent. loan to be taken up, and as an evidence of this, it is only necessary to refer to the famous correspondence between the then state treasurer and August Belmont, the agent of the Rothschilds, who represented a large portion of the loan, and to the protest entered by the capitalists all through the country against having their five per cent. bonds redeemed against their will. We have never heard from any member of the majority party any justification of that item of their financial policy—the negotiation of a loan of twenty-three millions at six per cent. to redeem a loan of twenty-three millions bearing five per cent. interest, against the wishes of the holders of that loan, thus annually increasing the interest of the public debt $239,000, by which the taxpayers of the state have already lost $1,380,000.

The act before referred to, approved February 2, 1867, provides, among other things, "that the governor, auditor general and state treasurer be and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow on the faith of the commonwealth" $23,000,-000. It was a special commission created, consisting of these three principal officers of the state, to borrow this amount of money on the faith of the commonwealth, and apply it to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the state and for no other purpose, for the act further provides that "the proceeds of the whole of which loan including premiums etc., received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of this commonwealth." In fact the legislature could not have authorized them to apply the proceeds of this loan to any other purpose under the provisions of the amendments to the constiution of 1857, which limit the power of the state to contract debts in times of peace to that purpose, except the small amount of $750,000 to cover casual deficits in the treasury. During that year the whole twenty-three million loan was negotiated, and we ought to presume it was honestly and faithfully applied to the payment of the public debt, as it could not constitutionally or legally he applied otherwise. The only change made in the condition of the finances of the state was the substitution of one loan drawing six per cent. interest for a loan of the same amount drawing five per cent. interest, and of course did not increase the principal of the public debt. In order that every one may understand fully the financial transactions of 1867, I will here give the particulars of the sales of the new loan, the redemptions of the old and the amounts of premiums and interest received on the new.

	Loans Redeemed	Loans Sold	Interest Received	Premiums Received
Dec., 1866	$37 50	.....	.....	.....
Feb., 1867	100 00	.....	.....	.....
Mar., 1867	280,975 00	.....	.....	$1,017 52
April, 1867	150 00	.....	.....	.....
May, 1867	150 00	.....	.....	.....
June, 1867	41,000 00	.....	.....	823 75
July, 1867	13,285,156 53	17,897,450 00	218,008 74	82,436 75
Aug., 1867	4,495,884 03	4,492,000 00	49,622 12	1,629 71
Sept., 1867	1,300,054 93	634,550 00	4,569 43	91 50
Oct., 1867	1,300,054 36	.....	.....	.....
Nov., 1867	629,569 36	6,000 00	60 00	3 00
Total	$20,918,829 89	$28,000,000 00	$287,255 29	86,002 83

Of the amount of loans redeemed during this year the sum of $1,794,644 50 was redeemed by the commissioners of the sinking fund, and was not therefore paid for by any portion of the proceeds of the sale of the new loan. This left only $19,124,-185 39 of the old loan redeemed during the year, with the proceeds of the new, thus leaving $8,875,814 61 in the hands of the commission created by the act of February 2, to be subsequently applied to the redemption of the old loan, which we have a right to assume was honestly done.

In the first annual message of Gov. Geary made to the legislature in January, 1868, he commences his financial statement by giving the public debt on the 1st of Dec, 1866 at $35,622,052 16. This statement will be found in executive document for 1867, pages four and five. In this message, mark you, Gov. Geary adopts the statement of his predecessor, as to the amount of the public debt outstanding at the end of the one, and the beginning of the other administration. But without one word of explanation, he immediately follows it with the following itemized statement:

Funded debt, viz:		
Six per ct loans	$25,311,180 00	
Five per ct loans	12,104,025 20	
Four and a half per cent loans	175,000 00	
		$37,590,205 20
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes	$96,625 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic credit certificates	44 67	
		114,204 57
Total amount outstanding		$37,704,409 77

In the next annual message of the governor we have the financial statement ending with this declaration: "By the report of the commissioners of the sinking fund for the year ending September 3, 1867, the loans redeemed amounted to $1,794,569,50, and by their report from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868, the loans redeemed amounted to $2,414,-816.64, making a total reduction of the state debt in two years and three months of $4,209,386.14." The financial statement ending with this quotation will be found on pages four and five, executive documents, 1868. In order to prevent any confusion as we proceed I will state that a discrepancy exists in the above statement of of the loans redeemed in 1867 of $75, as compared with the statement of the auditor general for the same period. This consisted of a domestic creditor's certificate redeemed (in favor of Thomas Fisher) for $75, which was no doubt accidentally omitted by Governor Geary. By including this item the real amount redeemed during 1867 by the commissioners of the sinking fund would appear to be $1,794,-644 50, instead of $1,794,569 50. The true amount is shown by the auditor general's report for 1867 in executive documents, 1867, page 206.

We now come to the third annual message of Governor Geary, in which the financial statement: "At the commencement of the present administration in January, 1867, the total outstanding indebtedness of the state was thirty-seven million, seven hundred and four thousand four hundred and nine dollars and seventy-seven cents. Since then and up to November 30, 1869, the sum of four million, eight hundred and ninety-nine thousand, eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty-two cents have been paid, and at five per cent. the sum of two hundred and forty-four thousand, four hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-four cents in interest is annually saved to the commonwealth. Consequently the total amount of the indebtedness of the commonwealth on November 30, 1869, was thirty-two millions, eight hundred and fourteen thousand, five hundred and forty dollars and ninety-five cents. The reduction during the year ending Nov. 30, 1869, amounts to four hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and six dollars and eighteen cents." This statement will be found on page 6, executive documents 1869.

The financial statement in the fourth annual message of governer Geary concludes as follows:

"On the 15th day of January, 1867, the total indebtedness of the state was $37,-704,409.77. Since then and up to November, 30, 1870, the sum of $6,582,747 87 has been paid. The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1870, is $1,702,-879 05." This statement will be found on page 6, executive documents 1870.

In the last annual message of Governor Geary to the present legislature, a summary of the financial policy of his administration is thus given:

"During the last six years payments on the debt have been made as follows:

Amount paid in 1867	$ 1,794,644 50
Amount paid in 1868	2,414,816 64
Amount paid in 1869	472,406 18
Amount paid in 1870	1,702,879 05
Amount paid in 1871	2,131,590 17
Amount paid in 1872	2,476,326 00
Total payments	$10,994,662 54

Being a little over *twenty-nine per cent.* on the debt due Dec 1, 1866, which was then $37,704,409,77."

Thus, in three annual messages to the legislature did Governer Geary announce to the people of this commonwealth that the public debt at the begining of his administration was $37,704,409 77, when in truth and in fact as shown by the public records of the time, it was only $35,622,-052 16. The author of these messages is no longer on earth, and we should not charge the falsehood contained in them to his account, but presume he was not himself responsible for them, that these figures were furnished to him by officers in the treasury department or in the auditer general's office, and that he was imposed upon, and led to believe the statement to be true; at least this is the most charitable view we can take of it.

In this last message the governor states the total payments during the last six years were $10,992,662 54, which, if true, would have reduced the public debt from $35,622,052 16, which it was on the 1st of December, 1866, to $24,626,389 62, on the 1st day of December, 1872, instead of leaving it on that day $27,303,464 64, as the governor states it was. Here we find a discrepancy unaccounted for of $2,674,105-02; that is, during these six years the officers in charge of the treasury of the state, who have all been of the dominant party, have asked for and received credit with paying $2,674,105 02 of the public debt more than the debt has been reduced during that time. In other words, from Dec. 2, 1866, to Dec. 1, 1872, the public debt was reduced from $35,622,052 16 to $27,-303,494 64; a total reduction of $8,318, 557,-52, while during that same time the different state treasurers have been credited with paying $40,992,662 54. To cover up this defalcation, the guilty parties had to resort to a falsification of the records, and this was deliberately done by stating the public debt on the first of December, 1866, to have been more than two million dollars greater than it actually was. Now I challenge the gentlemen on the other side to explain or excuse this falsification of the records of our state. The facts I have already given would be sufficient to account for the wonderful unanimity with which the people demanded a change in the manner of electing the head of the treasury department.

Since the beginning of the session I have taken the opportunity to study *political arithmetic* as exemplified in the annual reports of the auditor general and state treasurer, and I find other facts and figures as curious as those already given. I desire to call the attention of the people of the state, to these figures. I find the amount paid as interest upon the public debt the last six years exceeds the amount of interest accruing upon the entire debt for that time several hundred thousand dollars. This might fairly occur in any one particular year, as the coupons falling due the preceeding year may not all have been presented for payment during that year; but this excess appearing in one year would be balanced by the deficiency in other years. I submit that during a period as long as six years the average would be reached, and no more interest actually paid than would accrue upon the entire interest bearing debt during that period. I have made a careful calculation of the interest upon the public debt during each of the last six years. This calculation I admit is not strictly accurate, but is unduly favorable to the treasury department, because I have allowed the interest upon the entire amount outstanding at the beginning of the year for a full year, although large amounts were redeemed during the year, while upon that portion of the debt redeemed during the first half of each year, only six months' interst could possibly have been paid. With this exception I believe my calculation is strictly accurate, and I submit it to the inspection of the gentlemen upon the other side of the house:

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

1867.

$3,222,380 00 six per cent	193,272 80	
$32,021,192 59, five per cent	1,603,659 62	
$213,200,00 four and a half per cent	9,594 00	
		$1,805,526 42

1868.

$25,311,180 00 six per cent	1,518,670 80	
$12,104,025 20 five per cent	605,201 26	
$195,000 00 four and a half per cent	6,875,00	
		$2,131,747 06

1869.

$25,311,180 00 six per cent	$1,518,670 80	
$7,749,771,06 five per cent	387,488 57	
$112,000 00 four a half per cent	5,911,00	
		$1,911,199 37

1870.

$25,311 180 00 six per cent	$1,518,670 80	
$7,277,384 38 five per cent	863,899 21	
$112,000 00 four and per cent	5,040 00	
		$1,799,97261

1872.

$23,344,630,00 six per cent	$1,400,637 80	
$5,408,515,16 five per cent	270,425 75	
$112,000 00 four and half per ct	5,040 000	
		$1,676,203 55
		$11,213,229 22

During each of the foregoing years there was an interest bearing unfunded debt as follows, viz:

$13,086 53 interest certificates outstanding.	
4,448 38 interest certificates unclaimed.	
44 67 domestic creditors certificates.	
$17,579 57 at six per cent	$1,054 77

As these certificates have no coupons attached the interest would only be paid when the principal was, and as no part of the principal has been redeemed, it is but fair to assume that no interest has been paid on account of this portion of the debt. The discrepancies between the interest accruing and the amounts reported as paid will appear by the following recapitulation:

Year.	Interest on whole debt outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Interest reported as having been paid during the year.
1867	$1,806,526 42	$2,257,033 87
1868	2,131,747 06	1,979,990 91
1869	1,911,199 37	1,896,253 71
1870	1,887,590 01	1,864,811 77
1871	1,799,971 81	1,785,035 91
1872	1,676,203 55	1,705,995 38
Total	11,213,239 22	11,488,821 05

Excess of the interest paid over amount accrued during the time, $275,591 83. It will be noticed that the excess in the year 1867 was $450,506 95. This may be explained by saying that when the new loan was negotiated during that year, coupons partially matured were attached to the bonds and sold with them. This is probably true, as we find the treasurer charges himself during that year with items of "interest received on loans," which aggregate $267,255 49; still this leaves $183,251.66 unexplained. During the year 1862 the excess was $29,791 93. If, as I submit would be fair, we assume that the loans redeemed each year, were on an average redeemed in the middle of the year, the above calculation of the interest accruing should be reduced to the extent of one-half a year's interest upon the amount of loans redeemed; as these were mostly five per cent. loans it would be two and a half per cent. upon $10,992,662 54; this would make $274,816, 56, which added to the excess before shown would make a total excess of interest paid during the six years over the whole amount accruing during that time of $550,409 39.

I desire to impress upon the minds of the gentlemen the fact that this is not a question of the *misapplication* of the money belonging to the sinking fund, which should have been used for no other purpose than paying the public debt. My allegation is, that during the last six years the treasury department has been credited with paying more both of the principal and interest of the public debt than have been actually paid. During this time, no new debt has been created or authorized, excepting the twenty-three million loan, heretofore referred to, the proceeds of which were applicable solely to the payment of the over due loans of the state, certificates issued to the citizens of Chambersburg, amounting $297,367 65, and the bond representing the endowment fund of the agricultural college for $500,000 00.

In the first two messages of Governor Geary, the people were furnished with seperate statements of the administration of the sinking fund. During the next two years no such statements were contained in his message or in the reports of the auditor general and state treasurer. By the fifth section of the act of April 13, 1870, the state treasurer was compelled to publish such seperate statement, and we have them given in the last two reports of that officer. I found it therefore impracticable to give a connected exhibit of the administration of this fund during the last six years. In order to obtain the desired information, on the 22nd of January, I had the honor of offering a resolution requesting the state treasurer to furnish the house with a statement showing the receipts and disbursements on account of the sinking fund from its organization to November 30, 1872. The statement furnished in response to this resolution will be found in the Legislative Journal, page 438. By comparing this statement with the annual reports of the auditor general and state treasurer, showing the payments on the interest and principal of the public debt, we find the entire sum which Governor Geary claims to have been paid by the commissioners of the sinking fund, excepting three items. In 1869, 1870 and 1871, small sums were paid driectly by the treasurer, but were afterwards carried to and included in the sinking fund account. The agencies, through which the public loans have been redeemed will appear from the following statement:

Year	Sinking Fund Commis'ns	State Treas'er	Total
1867	$1,794,644 50	19,124,185,39	20,918,829 89
1868	2,414,816 64	2,002,647 00	4,417,463 64
1869	362,762 09	*109,644 06	472 406 18
1870	1,602,821 31	*100 567 74	1,702,879 85
1871	2,113,228 63	*18,361 54	2,131 500 17
1872	2,476,326 00	....	2,476,326 00

*These items are carried into the sinking fund account.

If we take the annual statement of "loans redeemed," "interest paid on loans," and "other payments" on account of the sinking fund, and compare them with the report made by Treasurer Mackey, published on page 438 of the Legislative Journal, we will find other discrepancies, viz:

	Payments of Sinking Fund. Statement of R. W. Mackey.	Other Payments	Interest on Loans.	Loans, etc., Redeemed.
1867	$1,794,644 50	1,262 00	4,439,496 05	
1868	2,414,816 64	12,800 00	4,392,116 96	
1869	362,762 09	7,200 00	2,268,714 20	
1870	1,602,821 31	1,984,853 71	3,590,677 68	
1871	2,131,590 17	1,785,035 91	3,916,626 08	
1872	2,476,326 00	1,705,995 89	4,308,964 25	
		231,454 29	22,920,70800	10,092,662 54
			11,488,821,05	

Total payments.....$22,7192,37 88
Discrepancy 207,770 12

These "other payments," amounting to $31,454 29, consist of the salaraies of the sinking fund commissioners, salary of clerks, compensation to banks in Philadelphia, acting as the fiscal agents of the commonwealth in paying its interest and redeeming the loans, and premium paid upon gold with which to pay the interest.

What then should have been the condition of the public debt on the first day of December, 1872, the end of the last fiscal year, had all the payments been honestly made as claimed and credited? I have prepared two calculations, the first excluding the twenty-three million loan with the premiums and interest received upon it, and the second including it.

Public debt Dec. 1, 1866		$35,622,052 16
Loans redeemed during the six years		10,992,662 54
		24,629,389 62
Add, Chambersburg certificate		297,377 64
Agricultural col. bond		500,000 00
Debt December 1, 1872, if the payments have been made as alleged		$25,426,767 27
Public debt Dec. 1, 1872, as reported		27,303,494,64
Discrepancy		$1,876,727 37

This statement omits several items which must be included in a proper and honest audit of the accounts.

The correct statements would be

Public debt Dec. 1, 1866	$35,622,052 16
Add amount of new loan	23,000,000 00
Chambersburg certif	297,377,65
Agricultural Col. bond	500,000,00
Total authorized debt	$59,419,428 81

PER CONTRA.

Loans redeemed from Sinking fund	$10,992,662 54
Old loans redeemed with new	23,000,000 00
Interest received on new loan	287,255 20
Premium receiv'd on new loan	86,002 83
Discrepancy in S. F. account	207,779 12
Total paymeents	$34,553090 78
Debt Dec. 4, 1872, if the payments had been made	$24,355,739 03
Actual debt	27,303,494 64
Actual defalcation	$2,487,755 61

If to this we add the discrepancy in the interest account as heretofore shown of $450,406 36 it will make $2,988,164 00, as the total discrepancy, defalcation, or to use a plain old English word, *stealing* which has occurred in the last six years, or nearly half a million a year.

I desire that the members of this house, and the people will not confound this statement with the misapplication of the sinking fund to which I will call their attention. Without taking up your time by commenting upon the amendments to the constitution of 1857, or by attempting to show the wisdom of inserting in the fundamental law of the state, a provision creating a special fund which must be sacredly guarded and sacredly applied to the payment of the public debt, I will call your attention to the fact that the financial officers of the commonwealth have utterly disregarded the plain provisions of the constitution, and imperative requirements of the law in this respect.

By turning to the last official report of the state treasurer, we find on page 27 that that the balance in the sinking fund November 30, 1871, was 3,478,938 40; and on page 38 that the balance in the fund November 30, 1872, was 3,496,614 06. Why should this large amount of money remain in the sinking fund instead of being applied as the constitution and laws require to the payment of the public debt? Why should the people of the state be swindled out of the interest on this large amount? For if this money had been applied as it should have been, the interest bearing debt of the state would have been reduced that much more, and the tax payers of the state relieved from the annual payment of 208,736 30. What explanation can the commissioners of the sinking fund, or the state treasurer give why this money has not been applied as required by the constitution? They may say that it is unwise and impolitic to pay the public debt more rapidly than they have been doing. They are not, however, the proper judges of the wisdom or propriety of the rapid payment of the public debt. The *people* settled that question of policy when they ratified the amendments to the constitution of 1857 Why, then, is this money not applied as the constitution requires? Is it used by the "Treasury Ring"—for we hear there is such an institution, among numerous other "rings" here—is the interest on this large amount of money used to enable this ring to perpetuate its rule and power at the state capitol? If it is, it is time the people of the state should understand it. Bad as this would be, official delinquency great as it would be, the truth is still worse. No such an amount of money is actually in the sinking fund, although shown to be by the sinking fund accounts. If you will turn to page eight of the last treasurer's report you will find the whole balance in the treasury November 30, 1871 including the sinking fund and all other funds of the commonwealth, was only 1, 476,808 59, and on page ten that the balance in the treasury November 30, 1872, was only 1,482,455 61. The difference between these amounts, and the amounts reported as being in the sinking fund, has been applied to the payment of the current expenses of the government in palpable disregard of the constitution, in open contempt of the requirements of the official oaths of the financial agents of the state. In addition to this, there is undeniable fact that for the last several years there has been an average balance of one and a half millions of dollars lying idly in the treasury, earning nothing, drawing no interest for the benefit of the taxpayers. The interest on this sum, at six per cent. would be $90,000 a year.

The facts and figures which I have given have been obtained by a careful study and comparison of the published summaries of financial operations of the state from year to year. These summaries have been prepared by skillful accountants, interested to cover up all discrepancies and evidences of defalcation. Could we penetrate the secrets of the treasury department, and subject the itemized accounts and vouchers to thorougly competent and honest accountants, I have no doubt developements would be made which would sink my exhibits into comparative insignificance. No wonder the people themselves desire to elect the state treasurer, and little less wonder is it that under the provisions of this bill, drawn in the interest of the treasury ring, the people are to be balked in their wishes for another whole year.

Mr. Speaker, you will probably agree with me that it is not the duty nor the province of gentlemen on this side of the house to fix the individual responsibility for all this. During the last six years every member of the board of sinking fund commissioners, the several state treasurers, the auditor general, and the executive belonged to your party, none of ours. Who is responsible for this grand larceny, who is responsible for the falsification of the records and the misapplication of the sinking fund? We leave the gentlemen on the other side of the house to determine this question. If our late executive was derelict in his duty our late auditor general should have detected and prevented it. Whether the sinking fund commissioners, whether the several state treasurers, are responsible, we leave you to determine, and to fix the individual responsibility in the matter. One thing, however, is but fair to state, that the greater discrepancies both in payment of the principal and interest upon the public debt occur during the administration of the treasury department by the gentleman who conducted that famous correspondence with August Belmont, the author of the new political philosophy, the main principle of which is expressed in his own language, "*Addition, Division and Silence.*" Ever since he made the addition and division, he and his friends have maintained the most profound silence. I now ask and demand that gentlemen upon the other side of the house shall speak for him, and explain his figures and account for the falsification of the records contained in three annual messages of the governor.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I shall vote against this bill because I destre a more immediate inquiry into the condition of the treasury than can possibly be had under its provisions. I believe the people demanded this when they ratified the last amendment to the constitution by such a decided vote. I believe it to be a violation of that amendment to continue the present treasurer in power for a full year after the expiration of his present term by legislative action. Had the senate and house of representatives met in joint convention on the third Monday of January last and proceeded to elect a state treasurer for the term commencing on the first Monday of May, 1873, and ending on the first Monday of May, 1874, every one would admit our action would have been in open contempt of the requirements of the recent amendments to the constitution. I deny that we have a right to do in this indirect manner what we were prohibited from doing directly and openly. The effect of this bill is undoubtedly to continue Mr. Mackey in office for a full year after the expiration of his present term. When we come to the proper section of the bill, I, or some other gentleman, on this side of the house will offer an amendment to strike out "the first Monday of May" as the time when the treasurer shall enter upon the duties of his office, and substitute "the first Monday of December," the beginning of the fiscal year. This the house can and should do, although the majority may be of the opinion that it is unwise and impolitic to provide for a special election before the expiration of the present term. But I deny that the legislature has the right to continue the present treasurer in office for any length of time, much less a full year in open and palpable contempt of the decree of the people of this commonwealth.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between J. J. & T. Lingle, has been disolved by mutual consent and the business will be continued by J. & T. Lingle, who will settle all accounts of the old firm.

apr 10 4t J. J. & T. LINGLE.

NOTICE.—The partial account of D. F. Fortney, Committee of N. Hillibish, (Lunatic,) has been filed in this office, and will be presented at the April Term of Court next, for confirmation.

A. WILLIAMS, Prothonatory.

apr3-3t.

W. A. CURRY,
BOOT & SHO

...GE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY APRIL 24, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends, everywhere, will oblige us by sending us local news of interest.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side the county, is larger than that of all other papers in the county. Business men will therefore find this one of the best advertising mediums. We invite all interested to come and inspect our list for themselves.

REMITTANCES.—All monies for subscription will be credited on the subscriber's address, each week; by referring to which our patrons can at all times see how their accounts stand, and a receipt is by this system carried upon each copy of the paper.

☞ We have several copies of a very valuable work, "The Great Industries of the United States," an historical summary of the origin, growth, and perfection of the chief industrial arts of this country. The book is handsomely bound, 1304 pages with over 500 fine illustrations. Any one sending us 8 new subscribers with the cash, will receive a present of this valuable work. mar13 4t.

SEED POTATOES.

25 BUSHELS of PEERLESS POTATOES, for sale by the undersigned, near Centre Hall. Price $1,00 per bushel.
apr4 3t B. H. ARNEY.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—From Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Buff Cochins and Houdans. Apply to
D. R. ROTE,
apr3-6t. Aaronsburg, Pa.

FRENCH, Rosetint, two tints and plain white initial paper sold at reduced prices by JAS. WELCH & CO.

☞ Subscribers in arrears, candidates who owe us for services and tickets, &c., will have our thanks for any remittance. We need money.

—Local option closed the bars in this county on Tuesday night last, at 12 o'clock.

—The Lamb Iron Holder, is a nice little invention which will suit every family. It protects the hands against heat and steam. Ladies go to Andy Reesman's store and tinware store and see it. He has just received a large assortment of new tinware.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—The community of Spring Mills and this entire valley were shocked to learn that Mr. A. J. Young committed suicide on Thursday evening, 17th inst. The particulars are about as follows. Mr. Young, who for many years has been the faithful chief clerk of R. H. Duncan, was engaged about 4 o'clock on above day at counting out eggs for a huckster, and was then to weigh a lot of butter for him; the latter work, however, he left undone and disappeared. Not returning at night search was made for him, as it was feared he might have accidentally fallen into the dam or creek and been drowned. Next morning the search was continued and preparations were also made to fish in the water for his body, when word came that he had been found a short distance across the railroad, dead under a tree, having committed suicide by bleeding himself in the arm. He was lying but a few steps from the road, and his body, after its discovery, could be plainly seen from some of the neighboring houses. Some one who was in company with Mr. Duncan, we forget the name, first saw the body and called to Mr. Duncan who at the time was close by. He had made three incisions in his arm with a penknife, and bled to death during the night. The knife was found closed in his pocket and the point of the blade covered with blood. When found his wounded arm lay stretched out, the other lay across his breast, and still holding in his fingers a pointed stick covered with blood at the end and with which he evidently kept open the wounds to assist the bleeding. A jury was called under Esq. Herring, and the customary examination had. In his pocket was found a short note, with these words: "My dear Wife and Children: I am the innocent victim of a conspiracy." What this conspiracy is remains a mystery yet—may have only been the imagination of a disturbed mind. With a few slight exceptions nothing unusual was noticed about his conduct previously. He once, a short time before his death, we are told, entered Mr. Duncan's office, saying: "Robert, I have come to tell you my troubles, but I am too conscientious," and then turned back again. His relations with his employer as well as his domestic relations were all on a satisfactory footing. Two empty laudnum vials were found on the road to where his body was found, and it is supposed that he drank their contents.

"Jack," as he was familiarly called, was esteemed by all who knew him, and what led him to commit this deed against himself, may remain shrouded in mystery. He leaves an almost distracted wife and two little sons to mourn his decease. His remains were buried in the cemetery at Spring Mills on Sunday morning following, amidst a large gathering of people.

—FIRE.—On the afternoon of the 14th inst, the tavern stand of Abs. Harter, on the pike a short distance west of Hartleton, took fire and burned to the ground with nearly all its contents. All the outbuildings and an old stable were also consumed; the new shed had also taken fire but it was put out and the shed was saved. About $175 in money are alleged by Mr. Harter to have been burned with the house. There was a light insurance upon the property, but, it is feared, had expired. This will be a severe stroke upon our friend Abs. The fire started in the roof of the house while the women were engaged in boiling soap in the basement.

—Wm. Wolf has gone to Philadelphia and in a few days a large and fine stock of goods may be looked for. Mr. Wolf deals with none but the best and most reliable houses, hence his goods are always of the same order.

Circus and Menagerie Coming

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Montgomery Queen's great Circus, Menagerie and Bedouin Arab Troupe are coming. They will exhibit in Bellefonte April 26th afternoon and evening. This world-renowned combination has traveled through all the principal cities in Europe and America, and wherever they have been they were recieved with unbounded enthusiasm and large audiences. In connection with the circus and menagerie will be presented a troupe of genuine Bedouin Arabs. This part of the performance alone would be worth the admission fee. They will also present the most accomplished corps of riders, leapers, acrobats and gymnasts ever before exhibited to the world. We advise all our country, as well as city friends, to go and see the wonderful combination. The price of admissin will be found in our advertising columns. The afternoon performance commences at 2 o'clock and the evening at 7½ o'clock.

AN endless assortment of Pocket Books, Pocket Knives, from 20cts., to six dollars. Gold pens and Pencils, always on hand at WELCH & CO'S, opposite the Bush House.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF POTTER TWP.

1872, John B Lee, Supervisor, DR
March 23, To Order on J Spangler $134,49
1873 March 24, to amount of duplicate 1008,58 $1143,07

1873, Contra, CR,
March 24; by work $821,29
" by tax exonerations, 9,28
" " Spangler 9,23
" work by " 9,55
" services 110,00
" by order to Sam'l Royer, 183,72 $1143,07

1873, JOHN GOODHART, Supervisor, DR,
March 24, To amount of duplicate, $619,68

1873, Contra, CR,
March 24, by work, $427,53
" by tax exonerations, 8,08
" by services, self, 100,00
" by cash, 5,00
" by order to successor, 79,07 $619,68

1872. DAVID GILLILAND, Overseer, DR,
March 23, to order from R Lee. $244,21
" to cash at audit, 50,00
1873 March 24, to cash H Benkoten dc'd 4,35
" to rent from G Stever, 15,00
" to amount of duplicate, 622,38 $935,94

1873, Contra, CR,
March 24, by Keeping paupers, 619,15
" by tax exonerations, 8,16
" by services, self, 50,00
" by percentage, 31,11
" by 3 trips to Bellefonte, 5,00
" by cash at audit, 20,00
" by amount due twp at settlement, 202,52 $935,94

1872, JOHN HOSTERMAN, Overseer, DR,
March 23, to order from J A Keller, $79,65
" to cash at audit, 70,00
1873 March 24, to am't of duplicate, 741,59
" to cash from R Lee 16,00 $907,24

1872, Contra, CR,
March 23, paid William Harkins at audit, $30,00
" 24, by keeping paupers, 635,44
" by tax exoneration, 1,51
" by services, self, 30,00
" by per centage, 37,07
" by paid on Doctor Neff's bill, 25,01
" by cash at audit, 5,00
" by amount due at settlement, 143,21 $907,24

AUDITORS, DR,
March 24, to cash from
1873 twp officers, $30,00
" to do from David Gilliland, 3,00 $33,00

1873, Contra, CR,
March 24, paid F Kurtz for printing, $16,50
" do W W Love, auditor 2,00
" do Jas M'Clintick, " 2,00
" do Jos Gilliland, " 2,00
" do W A Kerr, clerk, 2,00
" auditing school account 1872, 4,00
Room rent, 1,00
Township Book, 3,50 $33,00

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Potter township, certify that we have examined the above accounts and testify to the correctness of the same.

W. W. LOVE.
JAMES M'CLINTIC,
W. A. KERR, JOSEPH GILLILAND
Clerk. Auditors.

List of Grand Jurors for April Term Commencing Monday 28, 1873.

Bellefonte Boro'—Dr. Jas. Dobbins, Jno. Wagner.
Philipsburg—Isaac Harris, Geo. Packer.
Benner twp—David Lohr, W. Tate, Eli. Baney.
Boggs—Jacob B Shope.
Curtin—Warren Lucas.
Ferguson—Jno Sholl.
Gregg—Philip Shook.
Haines—Emanuel Musser
Harris—G H Jacobs.
Huston—J Williams.
Liberty—Jno Clark.
Miles—Jas Freeman, Jas Mallory.
Penn—Thos Frank, James Mauck, Sam'l Krape.
Rush—Geo Goldman.
Spring—Sam'l Nolt, Wm Bell.
Worth—Jno Simpson.

List of Traverse Jurors, April 28th.

Bellefonte Boro'—J P Gephart. Christian Derr, Peter Smith, Geo. Bayard, Edward Brown.
Philipsburg—Benj Jones.
Howard—J W Packer.
Milesburg—C Thomas, Jno Parsons.
Unionville—Edward Lucas.
Benner twp—Christ Dale.
Boggs—Jno Shope, W Airnes, David D Shope.
Ferguson—Levi Kreps, Edward Hess.
Gregg—Jacob McCool, Sam'l Harter, Isaac Strunk, G P Rearick, J Rossman, Thomas Jamison.
Harris—David Stewart, Jno Ross, Eman'l Richie—Levi Murray.
Haines—Thos Motz.
Howard—Jonathan Schaeck
Halfmoon—Jno Wilson.
Liberty—Jno DeHass.
Marion—Jno Butler.
Miles—Jno Throne.
Penn—Adam Hosterman.
Potter—Sam'l Bible, Joseph Gilliland, John Slack.
Rush—Henry Calhoun, Dan'l Holt, J J Batchler, W Spliter.
Spring—Jno Reckey.
Taylor—Wm Calderwood.
Union—Harvey Hoover, Geo Black, J G Alexander.
Walker—Jno Lord.
Worth—Jesse Woodring.

2nd Week commencing, May 5, 1873.

Bellefonte Boro'—Jonathan Harper, S C Hunter, Jno Powers.
Philipsburg—J W Jones, Wm Burns.
Unionville—J C Smith, E A Russle.
Milesburg—A Peters.
Benner twp—Joseph Marshall.
Boggs—Wm Marks, Frank McCoy.
Ferguson—Henry Krebs, Jno Musser.
Gregg—Sam'l Crayford, Jos Alters, Jos Smith.
Harris—Philip Swartz, Isreal Condo.
Haines—Luther Kurtz, J G Meyer,
Huston—A Williams, D H Baumgardner.
Halfmoon—Jno Miller.
Miles—Jacob Brumgard, J H Zeigler
Marion—Henry Yearick.
Potter—H P Sankey, W Goodhart.
Rush—D M Bilgor, Jno Collins, George Moffat.
Spring—Jno K Tate.
Union—Andrew Thompson.
Walker—Adam Vonada, Jno Boyer
Worth—E P Jones.

SECOND WEEK—COMMENCING MAY 5.

Hand-in-Hand Life Insurance Co., vs. Gotlieb Haag.
George Durst vs. Solt & Wasson.
R H Strohecker vs. Bierly & Kreamer.
George Hager vs. Lingle & Co.
M Ulrich vs R G Brett.
Hahn, Wilson & Co, use of, vs Sam'l Tree.
Norwood Coal and Lumber Co, vs Robinson & Worsley.
W L Wilson et al vs Jno & S H Thompson.
Peter Vonada vs Mary Hoy's Admrs.
J W Campbell vs Henry McCracken.
Amelia Royer vs J W Sholl.
Zimmerman Bro's & Co, vs S Haupt.
J P Harris vs Bradly Childs *et al.*

Trial List for April Term, 1873,

FOR FIRST WEEK—COMMENCING, APRIL 28.

Adam Grenoble vs. M D Gray
A T Bisell vs. J J Nestlerode.
same vs. Saylor, Day *et al.*
George A Bayard vs. D G Bush
A T Bisell vs. John Ardell.
P B Wilson vs. H R Smith.
Samuel Huston vs. J & B Gilliland *et al.*
Mulford, Reeves & Co., vs. same.
D E Brubaker, use of vs. Elijah Blowers.
D C Keller vs. S H Stover.
Isaac Hill vs. J S Reed & Co
J & G Frazier vs. Hale & Co
William Thompson vs. P Gray Meek
Packer & Packer vs. Man & Confer.
Henry Rothrock, Jr., vs. Godfrey Fisher.
Bolinger & McQuiston vs. J C Williams.
George W Stover vs. J B Crider.
Joseph Devling, use of, vs. J Nestlerode.
same vs. Parsons & Bush.
James H Ebbs vs. Henry Stephens.
same vs. George Gates.
W H Harter vs Ettinger.
same vs R & N Stover.
James McHenry vs W Young *et al.*
S McCrickert & Co, vs Chas Brown.
Thomas McElvany vs Geo Kreps.
Thomas McGovern vs Vandyke, Moore & Co.
Cyrus Wasson vs J C Decker *et al.*
Chas Dongan vs Robert McKnight.
J & J Yerton vs D Fessler.
John McDermott vs Jas McManus.
Wm B Evans vs S Leitzel.
Gephart & Furst vs W L Musser.
Battles & Webster vs J S Fink.
Maria Tilghman vs B F Shaffer.
D McCloskey vs Joseph Devling.
J Brutzman vs J W Scott & Co.
Dan'l Hoover vs. Isaac Haupt.
Andrew Walker vs Jacob Meese.
Amanda C Bair vs Emma C Kreamer.
same vs C Leitzel.
J K Bowman vs Charles Mc[illegible]

—Alex. Shannon, our late efficient Juctice will leave for Illinois shortly.

—The Tutens and their Republican, Brown and his Republican, Meek and his Watchman, all have of late been pitching into the REPORTER. Well, we can stand the fire from the entire crew of Bellefonte papers, and like the Irishman, we say, Come on, both of you. The Tutens and Brown snarl at us, because we keep showing up the misdeeds of radicalism, and Meek because we don't wink at his own Tweedism and dishonesty.

—Jacob Hickernel is supplying the people along this highway with excellent fresh fish, almost every other day. He brings bigger shad, fresher shad, and can hollor shad-oh louder'n any one we know.

—Don't miss Ruhl's grocery, opposite Hoffer's, at Bellefonte, if you desire fresh sugars, nice, fine molasses, fruit, dried and canned, and a thousand other articles You will find Mr. Ruhl a perfect gentleman, and his goods cheap. Try him, farmers.

—Mr. Cronmiller, of the firm of Herlacher & Cronmiller, is now in Philadelphia laying in a stock of spring goods. Look out for nice and latest styles, new and cheap goods when Noah returns.

—SNARLS.—The gate which the turnpike company intends erecting at the east end of Aaronsburg, is raising a snarl among some of the people. Whoa! pay your toll.

The proposed graded road from Millheim to the Forks is also dividing the people in that section. Millheim is in hopes if they can get the road graded, that the railroad company can be induced to lay down a track from the Forks to their town. A review, we are told, was had this week.

—Judge Burchfield, had one of his legs broken on Monday, of last week. The accident happened while he was engaged in hauling logs.

—Godey, for May, is a gem, full of fashion plates, paterns and entertaining reading.

—We had about an inch of snow on Monday last and about 2 inches more during Monday night. Also several little snows last week.

—Snow all day on Tuesday.

—Mr. Wm. Ehrhart who was suffering under an attack of spinal disease, we are pleased to see, is able to be about again. A son of A. J. Hosterman, of Haines twp., became deaf —effects of the spinal disease.

—Our young friend, D. Mitterling, left home on last Tuesday for Millersville where he purposes to attend school this coming season.

UNION COUNTY

In a little less than one month three interesting children have been taken from the family of Mr. Daniel Klecner, in Lewis township, by the dread conqueror, Death. The first one summoned was Allen Elmer, aged 7 yrs., 3 mos. and 23 days; the second, Ida Matilda, aged 6yrs. and 11 days, and the third, Susanna Gertrude, aged 3 yrs., 3 mos. and 10 days. The last two named expired on the same day, April 8, and their remains were placed in one coffin.

"A very sad occurrance took place in Kelly township, on the 8th inst. Mrs. Isaac Kling, accompanid by a son less than two years of age, was engaged in digging horse radish roots near the gable end of an old stone barn. The action of the elements having evidently loosend the masonry, the wall fell crushing and killing the child at once.

Another robbery occured at Nittany the same night that Mr. Mann's store at the axe factory was rebbed. Hugh White's store, near Washington Furnace, was robbed of some clothing, silks, money, and a silver watch, amounting to about $100, between 12 and 1 o'clock. An axe was also taken from Mr. Bailey's, along the pike. These robberies are supposed to have been committed by the same parties that robbed Mann's, none of whom have been captured.—*Democrat.*

WOLF HAUL.—While out Coon hunting on the evening of the 7th inst., near Ross's Mill, Sugar Valley narrows, Christain Earon captured five young Wolves in a hollow log.

The Modoc Atrocities.

Death of Lieut. Sherwood.—More Indian Treachery.—Arrival of M'Kinna's Forces.—72 Savages Captured—Dispatch from Gen. Gillem.

San Francisco, April 15.—General Schofield has received dispatches from Gen. Gillem, dated at Yreka to-day announcing the death of Lieut. Sherwood, who was wounded in the attack on Col. Mason's camp on the 11th inst., while the lieut. was holding an interview with an Indian boy who approached the picket line under a white flag.

Lava Bed Camp, April 14.—On the evening following the murder of Gen. Canby and Peace Commissioner Thomas the Modocs attacked Col. Mason's pickets, 1½ miles east of the Modoc camp. The pickets were reinforced and drove the savages back, killing 1 Modoc and capturing 10 horses.

Donald M'Kinna arrived here yesterday with 72 Warm Spring Indians. As soon as Mr. Meachan is pronounced out of danger, Mr. Dyer will return to the reservation to attend to the Modoc and Klamath Indians there. The Snake and Pitt River Indians are still quiet, but are watching the events of the conflict with great interest.

The funeral of Gen. Canby and Commissioner Thomas took place on the 12 inst. The cermonies in camp were very impressive. The troops were drawn up and received the remains in the customary manner, with salutes and muffled drums.

San Francisco, April 15.—A dispat h from Gen. Gillem to Gen. Schofield, received in this city to nigt, says that he will use every endeavor to prevent the escape of the Modocs, and that if possible, not an Indian shall be left to boast of the death of Gen. Canby

The regular courier arrived at Yreka to-night, bringing the following news from headquarters:

Yesterday morning, while the signal officers were engaged in signaling between Gen. Gillem's headquarters and Col. Mason's camp, a Modoc Indian got upon a ridge near Captain Jack's camp, and with a white rag on a pole, imitated the movements of the signal officers, waiving the rag to and fro.

Samuel H. Reynolds, of Lancaster, Delegate-at-large in the Constitutional Convention, has resigned, and Gov. Bigler has been appointed in his stead.

Little Rock, Arkansas, April 15.—A graveyard situated on the bank of the Arkansas river caved into the stream on Saturday. About 700 bodies were washed away on the rapid current,

BLANK BOOKS. The greatest variety ever kept in the county, and sold at prices that defy competition by
WELCH & CO.

—ACCIDENT AND FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—On last Sunday, says the Clinton Democrat, Mr. Jno. Watson, who resides near Washington Furnace, was returning with his family from a visit to Mr. Samuel M'Clintick's, below Hamburg. While crossing the bridge over Fishing Creek at Clintonville, the horse commenced kicking and became unmanageable. The wagon was thrown against the rail of the bridge, and the rail broke, causing the wagon, containing Mr. W., his wife and babe, and three little daughters, to be precipitated into the swift-running stream below, which was about breast deep. The horse became disengaged from the wagon and did not go over. The current swept the family down about 100 yards. Mr. Watson grasped his wife, and while trying to save her the babe got out of her arms and went floating off on the buffalo robe. The little girls must have been drowned, and possibly the babe, but for the timely assistance of persons residing hard by, who witnessed the accident and came timely to the rescue of the little ones.

THE RED-SKINNED SAVAGES TO BE TRIFLED WITH NO LONGER.

Washington, April 14.—The following is the despatch of Gen. Sherman, showing the earnestness of the Government to punish the Modoc crime:

Headquarters Army of United States,
Washshington, April 12.

Gen. Gillem, Modoc Camp, via Yreka, Cal. Your despatch announcing the terrible loss to the country of Gen. Canby by the perfidy of the Modoc band of Indians has been shown to the President, who authorsizes me to instruct you to make the attack so stroug and persistent that their, fate may be commensurate with their crime. You will be fully justified in thier utter extermination.

(signed) W. T. Sherman, General.

A thunderbolt which came down last Saturday at Milton, Conn., and paid particular attention to the house of Mr. Brown, deserves record for its singular and vigorous behavior. It began by demolishing the lightning-rod in the most sarcastic andscornful manner. It then entered a second story room of the house, cut a hole six feet square in the floor, demolished the stove, and broke every pane of glass in the window, after which it mildy enterd the dining room, and ripped up the floor there. It made mincemeat (so to speak) of the wash-room. It left that house without any underpinning to speak of. Then it paid its respects to the barn, went back to the house, violated the sanctity of a servant maid's room. The poor girl was just innocently adjusting her hair in the looking-glass when she was thrown violently backward on the bed by the furious thunderbolt, and she says she will never be vain again. In a neighboring house the frisky element "scattered a quantity of soft soap, and tore 1 rivet from a frying-pan." There never was such a bolt befor.

BLOODY AFFAIR IN THE TOWN OF COLFAX, LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, April 15.—The steamboat Southwestern, which arrived about 1:20 to-day, brings stirring and important news from Grant parish. The whites have stolen Colfax, and there is not a negro to be found for miles around. From passengers on the Southwestern we glean the following: The negroes had strongly entrenched themselves in the Court-house, and built breastworks three or four feet high. There were, it is said, about 400 men armed and equiped thoroughly. On Sunday about noon, some 150 men who had gathered from the surrounding parishes, made an attack on the breastworks, and a brisk fight was kept up till about 3 P. M., when the works were stormed and captured, the negroes taking refuge in the Court-house, the doors of which were barricaded. After some further fighting the negroes threw out a flag of truce, and several detachments of men advanced on it, when they were fired on by the besieged party, wounding several, amongst them Captain Hadnot, who was shot in the bowls and it is feared fatally wounded. The whites retreated outside of the breastworks, and as the only means of dislodging the negroes the Courthouse was set on fire, and the blacks were shot as they came from the burning building. It is reported that nearly 100 negroes were killed, and none were to be found for miles around.

BASE-BALLS and Croquet setts. A great variety always on hand at
WELCH & CO.

AFLOAT ON AN ICE ISLAND.

Terrible Experience on Lake Superior—A Week of Imminent Peril.

[*Duluth Herald*]

About the 4th of January four Shebandowan gold employers, named Thomas Watson, George Fisher, Edward Linder, and Henry Zeck, started for a point on the Canadian shore, below thunder Bay, to cross the lake to Isle Royal. The ice was supposed to be three or four feet in thickness, and they felt perfectly safe in undertaking the journey. Unfortunately they made little or no provisions for the trip, each supposing that the other had plentiful supply of bread and pork in his pack. They leisurely walked along on their course until nearly nightfall; when it was proposed they should sup. On opening their sacks and spreading their blankets on the ice, it was discovered that but three of them had any food whatever, and these three had but about four pounds of bread and a pound and a half of boiled beef between them. However they divided up their stock and made a tolerable meal, expecting to reach their destination next morning. What was left of the repast consisting of a slice of meat, half an inch thick and about the size of a man's hand and two small leaves, were gathered up, and the four walked on their journey, the night being clear and the weather calm. Toward morning, however, one of them, George Fisher, gave out, and they concluded to take a rest. So they laid down, and, after conversing awhile, fell asleep.

When they awoke the sun was shining brightly, but there was considerable wind blowing, and the air was piercingly cold. Fisher continuing to levince sings of illness, the party resolved to retrace their steps, but on walking northward for some miles, to their utter astonishment and dismay, they discovered that the ice-cake on which they were was surrounded by open water on all sides; in fact, that they were on an island of ice, some ten miles in circumference, as near as they could judge. Night was fast approaching, and with it came a swifter and colder wind than that which had been blowing all day. Penned in beyond the possibility of human aid, their mental sufferings were terrible, for they beheld death staring them in the ice; but, added to these, came the pinching anguish of hunger.

Fisher, who had once been "cast away" on the ocean, and who appeared to be suffering from a raging fever, was the only one at this stage of affairs who appeared to realize the necessity of husbanding to the last what little they had in the way of estables. He suggested that, as there were four of them in a bad scrape, it would be right and proper that the bread and meat should be divided into four equal parts, and that then each man should subdivide his allowance into six portions, which, if they used but one portion a day, would sustain life nearly a week. His argument told on his companions in distress, and they acquiesced. The bread and meat were therefore cut into four parts, and then each separated his share into moities. By mutual consent, they resolved not to eat anything until next morning; and sorrowfully they spread their blankets on the cold ice and laid down. Worn out with cold, hunger and fatigue, they soon fell into a sound slumber, from which they were aroused about daylight by the thunder-like sound caused by the cracking of the ice.

About 8 o'clock a. m., this being the third day they were out, they ate their "breakfast" in silence, the meal consisting of about a mouthful ot bread and a piece of beef about the size of a 10 cent piece and as thin as a wafer. Their feelings as they gazed at each other, can better be imagined than described. They observed, on close inspection, that the mass of ice on which they were was being moved northwestwardly. and their hopes revived. It was likewise getting colder, and they began to feel assurred the open space between them and the main body of the ice would soon freeze over. But these hopes were of short duration, for, during the approach of night, the wind veered round and blew their island westward. They were strong-hearted men, though, and Fisher, who had become rested, and whose fever had left him, cheered them on and roused them up.

That day and the two following were spent in vain lamentations at the hardness of their fate and wishes to be on shore, but no shore was in sight, and the sun went down and darkness came upon them.

On the morning of the sixth day, Fisher suddenly threw his cap into the air, and astounded them by yelling, "Land ho!," as he pointed to the northward. They all looked with strained eyes, and sure enough, there it was only about eight or ten miles off. They immediately started for it on the double quick, and in three or four hours stepped ashore at a point about six miles below a small stream emptying into the lake, some ten miles east of Pigeon River. Once safe on land, the saved men became cheerful and made their way down the lake to a hut occupied by a half-bred trapper, named Walla, who kindly furnished them with coffee and food. After remaining with him for over a week to gain their exhausted strength, the party made their way westward.

MARRIAGES.

On 10th Mr. R. K. Wilson, of Jacksonville Centre co., to Miss Lizzie A. Devling, of Flemington Clinton co.

On 2nd. Mr. Edward Wasson, of Renovo, to Miss Jennie Chambers, of Buffalo Run.

In Mifflinburg, on 10th, at the residence of the bride's fater, Maj. C. H. Shriner, by Rev. J. D. Rearden, Mr. T. Brainerd Taylor to Miss Sadie C. Shriner, both of the above place.

UNDERTAKERS' SUPPLIES.—A fine assortment of Coffin trimmings, just received at Millheim and Milroy Hardware stores. Barr handles, Lace &c., latest styles.
apr10.3m W. J. M'MANIGAL.

ORPHANS COURT SALE!!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30th,
1873 at 1 o'clock P. M., the
VALUABLE FARM OF 220 ACRES!

known as the property of Henry Rothrock, Sr., deceased, situated about three miles east of Bellefonte. Every foot of this property is tillable and under fence.

170 ACRES are Cleared, and in good state of cultivation. The balance consists of Fifty Acres of
ORIGINAL PINE AND OAK TIMBER

Upon the property are beds of iron ore, cement and limestone. It will be sold in two or three parts if desired, and private bids will be received until the day of sale.

Terms of Sale: One-third to remain in the premises as dowry according to the will of the deceased; one-third to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the remainder in one year thereafter with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

NANCY A. ROTHROCK,
JOHN HOFFER.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

The following accounts have been Examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Centre county for allowance and Confirmation on Wednesday the 21st day of April 1873.

1 The account of Annie Fehl and Jeremiah Haines, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattles rights and credits which were of George Fehl, late of Miles twp, Centre county, dec'd.

2 The account of Daniel Garman, trustee appointed by the Orphans Court of Centre county, to make sale of the real estate of James E Mulholland late of Burnside twp dec'd.

3 The Guardianship account of Daniel Garman, Guardian of the Minor children of James E. Mulholland, late of Burnside twp. dec'd.

4 The account of Jacob Bower, sr., administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits which were of Joshua Roush, late of Haines twp, Centre county, dec'd.

5 The administration account of George W. Ramberger and Henry Armaghast, administrators of &c., of John Aamaghast, late of Benner twp., dec'd.

6 The account of Elizabeth Frazier, administrator of &c., of Jonathan Frazier, late of Gregg twp., dec'd.

7 Partial account of John and Henry Long, executors in the last will and testament of John Long sr., late of Miles twp., dec'd.

8 The Guardianship account of John Rockey, guardian of Jeremiah Swarts, minor son of George Swarts, late of Spring twp., dec'd.

9 The account of Susana S. Levi, administratrix of &c., of Jackson Levi, late of Boggs twp., dec'd.

10 The account of David Krape, guardian of Zacharia Thomas, late of Haines twp., dec'd.

11 Final account of David Gilliland executor of &c., of William S. Gilliland, late of Potter twp., dec'd.

12 The account of D. O. Bower and William Hosterman, administrators of &c, of Jacob Hosterman, late of Haines twp., dec'd.

13 The account of John Kerstettar, guardian of Sarah E. Meyer, formerly Sarah E. Alexander, minor child of Henry Alexander, late of Centre county dec'd.

14 The account of Amos Clemson, guardian of George W. Ray, minor Son of David Ray, late of Centre county, dec'd.

15 The account of Annie Vanada and Henry Vanada, administrators of &c, of Nicholas Vanada, late of Gregg twp., dec'd.

16 Supplementary account of William H. Fearon, administrator of &c., of David Bechdal, late of Liberty twp., dec'd.

17 The account of John Wilson, executor of &c., of Guilielma Wilson, late of Half Moon twp., dec'd.

18 The acco unt of Christian and William Bechdal, Executors in the late will and testament of John Bechdal, late of Liberty twp., dec'd.

19 The account of Henry Krumrine, administrator of &c., of Lydia Krumrine, late of Centre county, dec'd.

20 The account of John Rishel, administrator *de bonus non cumtesto anexo* of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits which were of George Long, late of Gregg twp., dec'd.

21 The account of C. L. Grene and B. B. Elso, administrators ot &c., of C. G. Ryman, late of Milesburg, Centre county dec'd.

22 The account of Daniel T Weiland and Daniel Hess, administrators of &c., of Michael Weiland, late of Harris twp., dec'd.

23 The account of Samuel Goss and Christopher Gates, administrators of &c., of Fredrick Goss, late of Furguson twp., dec'd.

24 The account of Daniel Rhoads and John Irvin jr., Sirviving trustees under the will of William A. Thomas, late of Bellefonte, dec'd.

25 The account of Aaron Luckenbach administrator *de bonus non cum testo anexo* of &c., of Nancy Runkle late of Potter twp., dec'd.

26 The executorship account of Aaron Luckenbach executor in the estate of Geo. Runkle late ot Potter twp., dec'd.

27 The amount of H G Smith administrator of &c., ot Jacob Yeakley late of Penn township, dec'd.

28 The account of John T. Ross, surviving administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits which were of Caleb Curry late of Harris twp., dec'd.

29 The amount of John B. Leathers executor in the last will and testament of Samuel Leathers late of Howard twp., dec'd.

30 The account of D. D McKean guardian of Rebecca Harris minor child of John S. Harris late of Walker twp., dec'd.

31 The account of D. D. McKean guardian of Annie M. Miller, formerly Annie M. Harris, minor daughter of J. L. Harris late of Walker twp., dec'd.

32 The account of D. D. McKean guardian of John D. Harris, minor son of Annie D. Harris late of Walker twp., dec'd.

JOHN H. MORRISON,
Register.

About 8 o'clock a. m., this being the third day they were out, they ate their "breakfast" in silence, the meal consisting of about a mouthful ot bread and a piece of beef about the size of a 10 cent piece and as thin as a wafer. Their feelings as they gazed at each other, can better be imagined than described. They observed, on close inspection, that the mass of ice on which they were was being moved northwestwardly. and their hopes revived. It was likewise getting colder, and they began to feel assurred the open space between them and the main body of the ice would soon freeze over. But these hopes were of short duration, for, during the approach of night, the wind veered round and blew their island westward. They were strong-hearted men, though, and Fisher, who had become rested, and whose fever had left him, cheered them on and roused them up.

That day and the two following were spent in vain lamentations at the hardness of their fate and wishes to be on shore, but no shore was in sight, and the sun went down and darkness came upon them.

On the morning of the sixth day, Fisher suddenly threw his cap into the air, and astounded them by yelling, "Land ho!," as he pointed to the northward. They all looked with strained eyes, and sure enough, there it was only about eight or ten miles off. They immediately started for it on the double quick, and in three or four hours stepped ashore at a point about six miles below a small stream emptying into the lake, some ten miles east of Pigeon River. Once safe on land, the saved men became cheerful and made their way down the lake to a hut occupied by a half-bred trapper, named Walla, who kindly furnished them with coffee and food. After remaining with him for over a week to gain their exhausted strength, the party made their way westward.

MARRIAGES.

On 10th Mr. R. K. Wilson, of Jacksonville Centre co., to Miss Lizzie A. Devling, of Flemington Clinton co.

On 2nd. Mr. Edward Wasson, of Renovo, to Miss Jennie Chambers, of Buffalo Run.

In Mifflinburg, on 10th, at the residence of the bride's fater, Maj. C. H. Shriner, by Rev. J. D. Rearden, Mr. T. Brainerd Taylor to Miss Sadie C. Shriner, both of the above place.

UNDERTAKERS' SUPPLIES.—A fine assortment of Coffin trimmings, just received at Millheim and Milroy Hardware stores. Barr handles, Lace &c., latest styles.
apr10.3m W. J. M'MANIGAL.

ORPHANS COURT SALE!!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30th,
1873 at 1 o'clock P. M., the
VALUABLE FARM OF 220 ACRES!

known as the property of Henry Rothrock, Sr., deceased, situated about three miles east of Bellefonte. Every foot of this property is tillable and under fence.

170 ACRES are Cleared, and in good state of cultivation. The balance consists of Fifty Acres of
ORIGINAL PINE AND OAK TIMBER

Upon the property are beds of iron ore, cement and limestone. It will be sold in two or three parts if desired, and private bids will be received until the day of sale.

Terms of Sale: One-third to remain in the premises as dowry according to the will of the deceased; one-third to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the remainder in one year thereafter with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

NANCY A. ROTHROCK,
JOHN HOFFER.
apr 3 6t

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

The following accounts have been Examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Centre county for allowance and Confirmation on Wednesday the 21st day of April 1873.

1 The account of Annie Fehl and Jeremiah Haines, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattles rights and credits which were of George Fehl, late of Miles twp, Centre county, dec'd.

2 The account of Daniel Garman, trustee appointed by the Orphans Court of Centre county, to make sale of the real estate of James E Mulholland late of Burnside twp dec'd.

3 The Guardianship account of Daniel Garman, Guardian of the Minor children of James E. Mulholland, late of Burnside twp. dec'd.

4 The account of Jacob Bower, sr., administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits which were of Joshua Roush, late of Haines twp, Centre county, dec'd.

5 The administration account of George W. Ramberger and Henry Armaghast, administrators of &c., of John Aamaghast, late of Benner twp., dec'd.

6 The account of Elizabeth Frazier, administrator of &c., of Jonathan Frazier, late of Gregg twp., dec'd.

7 Partial account of John and Henry Long, executors in the last will and testament of John Long sr., late of Miles twp., dec'd.

8 The Guardianship account of John Rockey, guardian of Jeremiah Swarts, minor son of George Swarts, late of Spring twp., dec'd.

9 The account of Susana S. Levi, administratrix of &c., of Jackson Levi, late of Boggs twp., dec'd.

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21 The account of C. L. Grene and B. B. Elso, administ

Farm, Garden and Household.

Notes on the Farm.

It has been ascertained that it costs a farming community two dollars a week for every head of stock running in the road.

A farmer in Tennessee keeps 100 goats, with which he contracts to clear land of underbrush, at a given sum per acre.

Three hundred acres under thorough culture better deserve to be called a large farm than three thousand acres poorly tilled.

Whoever is to sow grass seed should test the same by placing it for a few days between two locks of cotton kept warm and moist.

The British Parliament has appointed committees to inquire about labor, about diseases of animals, about game, about cattle and sheep, and about horses.

The total agricultural production of Great Britain is estimated at $1,000,000,000, showing a general yield from the 50,000,000 of acres under cultivation of only $20 per acre.

Those farmers who used to haul their wheat from 30 to 60 miles to the Mississippi river say they do not make as much money, now that the railroads have come, as they did formerly, for the reason that elevators, railroads, and commission men charge as much as it used to cost to haul the grain with teams. Meanwhile they are taxed heavily to pay interest on bonds; they have got in debt, and altogether their second condition is worse than the first.

In these days cows need careful attention. They should be well fed, and the last thing to be done before going to bed is to see that they are all right. When cows meet with "bad luck" at this season, among the things to be avoided by all means is the giving of the many nostrums recommended. The more intelligent farmers become the less will they torture their animals by forcing medicine down their throats. An outward application of a healing nature is quite a different thing.

The farmers of Franklin county, N. Y., lately held a meeting to consider which kind of stock is best, and it was agreed that for milk and butter the Jerseys are decidedly to be preferred, but their milk will not make good cheese, which is a new idea. The milk of the short horns is not rich. To raise a good calf the milk of three cows is required, and unless these cattle are well fed they are every way unprofitable. Still, for beef they excel, providing they are fed high, and they will outsell the cattle brought from the West because the meat is better. For breeding purposes the best animals should be selected; and better grades are obtained from large herds because a better opportunity for crossing is afforded.

The *Agricultural Gazette* of London states that in England about 30 pounds of mixed grass-seed is the usual quantity sown with a thin seeding of barley. Of buckwheat about a bushel of seed per acre may be drilled, or rather more, sown broadcast in the end of May. Potato tubers of fair size, planted two feet apart, will amount to nine cwt. per acre. The ordinary planting is now 30 inches apart, and 10 or 12 inches apart in the rows require about 17 or 18 cwt. per acre.

Making Soups.

In blanching the vermicelli to make soup a little salt is necessary, and ten minutes' boiling is enough. The vermicelli is then turned into a colander, and immediately put in cold water and stirred therein for about half a minute, and drained.

Beef broth is then set on the fire, and at the first boil the vermicelli is put in. A few minutes' boiling and the soup is made. There is nothing to add but salt and pepper to suit the taste. This soup is as easily made as it is good.

Other soups are made with macaroni and Italian pastes in the same way. Cheese may be added to a macaroni soup if liked. It is grated, and put in the soup tureen just before turning the soup into it.

A bread soup is made by merely putting in the soup tureen some slices of toasted bread, pouring boiling broth over them, and covering it for two or three minutes. A poached egg for each person may be added.

Pea soup requires a little more care to make. The pease are washed in lukewarm water first, and then set on the fire with a little more cold water than is necessary to cover them. The seasonings are onions, carrots, turnips, and celery, all cut in pieces; also bay leaf, thyme, pepper corns, and cloves, tied inside of a rag or linen bag made for the purpose. A piece of raw ham is also put in. The whole is then simmered until the pease are thoroughly cooked. The pease, carrots, turnips, onions, and celery are turned into a colander, and are rubbed through by means of a potato masher, a little of the juice being added now and then to help mashing. The other seasonings are thrown away, and the ham is kept for breakfast. Two or three slices of bread are cut in dice, fried in butter, and put in the soup tureen; beef broth is added to the vegetables, one boil is given, they are turned into the tureen, and is the soup is made.—*Pierre Blot.*

Washing Sheep.

In a late number of the *Irish Farmers' Gazette* a plan for sheep washing is proposed which precludes the necessity of going into the water to perform this operation. A clear running section of water should be selected, and a bench or platform of suitable dimensions placed in the water next to the shore and about even with the surface. Place another one further out in the stream parallel to the first; place planks across both, at the ends reaching to the bank; on these, in line with the stream, place other planks to walk on and far enough apart to pass the body of a sheep readily between them. A sheep is brought forward and two men, placed there for the purpose, one on each plank, take the animal by the legs and turn it, back downward, into the water and float it rapidly back and forth between the planks, finishing off by sousing down and up till the fleece is cleaned. The sheep is then restored to its footing on the end platform and suffered to walk ashore.

Make a Map.

Nothing will so much conduce to the adoption of a system of working the farm as a well-prepared map, hung where the farmer can see it every day. It will be sure to set him to thinking and planning how best to pitch his crops, and how best to work to save work. And once the farmer adopts a system of farming he starts on the road to success. It matters not that the system is not the best that could be devised; so long as it is a system, it is infinitely to be preferred to the haphazard practice of many farmers. We therefore advise every reader who owns a farm to make at once, or have made, a map of it, and hang it up where he can see it every day. And having made it, study it.

Chinese Books.

In cheap printing the Chinese are our superiors; as, in consequence of their simple method of impression, the whole apparatus of a printer in that country consists of his gravers, blocks, and brushes. These he may shoulder, and travel from place to place, purchasing paper and lampblack as he needs them; and borrowing a table anywhere, he may throw off his editions by the hundred or the score, as he is able to dispose of them. Their paper is thin, but cheap: ten sheets of demy size costing only one half-penny. This, connected with the low price of labor, enables the Chinese to furnish books to each other for next to nothing. The books of King-foo-tze, comprising six volumes, and amounting to 400 leaves octavo, can be purchased for ninepence; and the historical novel of the Three Kingdoms, amounting to 1,500 leaves, in 20 volumes, may be had for half a crown. Books are, consequently, multiplied to an almost indefinite extent; and every peasant and pedlar has the common depositories of knowledge within his reach. In China, we are accordingly told, there are, perhaps, more books and more people to read them, than in any other country of the world.

What Officer Brady Says.

Mr. Brady, the third officer of the ill-fated Atlantic, who did so much towards saving the lives of the passengers, has until very lately declined to make any statement of the disaster. It is conceded all round that if it had not been for the efforts of Mr. Brady, aided by Quartermasters Speakman and Owens, not a single life would have been saved. The subjoined account, the first one he has authorized, was prepared by Mr. Brady for a correspondent. He was thrown from his berth, he says, by the violence of the shock. His door was locked, and Fourth Officer Brown had the key in his pocket. Mr. Brady burst-ed the partition from his room to the after wheelhouse and reached the saloon deck. Reaching the saloon deck, he says: I seized an axe from Quartermaster Owen's hands, and commenced to clear away No. 5 life boat. There was a rush made for the boat, and I found it necessary to use force to prevent them from capsizing the boat in the effort to launch her over the ship's side. I make this statement because all the reports published in the papers are very inaccurate, and even in my official testimony before the Court, as it is published, there is great discrepancy. I was in the act of trying to secure some of the female passengers and had already got two into my boat when the ship capsized and the funnel shrouds and the funnel fell over the ship's side to port. I then made my way into the mizzen rigging; finding I was of no use there, seeing that her bows were fast upon the rocks and her stern rapidly sinking, I cried out, "Are any of the ship's crew here?" Quartermasters Speakman and Owens responded, "Yes, Mr. Brady, we are here." I then said to them "we can do no good here for ourselves or any other person. Will you follow me forward?" The quartermasters responded, "We will follow you, Mr. Brady." I then made my way forward outside of the ship. The sea at this time was making a clean breach over the ship. While passing the main rigging I heard the voice of the captain and asked him what he was going to do, but heard no response. I suppose he did not hear me. I got forward to the fore rigging, followed by Speakman and Owens. After hanging upon the rail some time I made outa rock, about four points on the starboard bow. I went forward and unrove the signal halliards from the foremast, and directed Speakman and Owens to unreave the starboard foretrysail vang, and they brought them down on the bilge of the ship. I then said, "One of us must go with this line to the rock." Owens responded, "I will go, sir, if you will clear away." He made the attempt and failed. We hauled him back on the bilge of the ship. Speakman then volunteered to attempt to take the line ashore, and plunged into the sea. Fearing that Speakman might not reach the rock I instantly followed the line and succeeded in reaching the rock with our signal halliards. We hauled the vang on to the rock, and by this means, with a running bowline on a bight, got some twenty or thirty people upon the rock, which would scarcely hold 100. The surf was constantly washing over the rock, and the rapidly rising tide made our position very critical.

Communications with Marr's Island must be established or we all must perish. Speakman and myself then established communication with the island with a line and I nearly lost my life by the chief steward clinging to me, being washed off the rock. I got him back to the rock and proceeded to the island. The steward was afterwards drowned by his great anxiety to reach the island and the passengers crowding him down. Reaching the island, I communicated with fisherman Clancy, the only man on the island. I asked him if there was any means of communicating with Halifax, as we wanted immediate assistance. He said the only means was to dispatch a horseman, which I did, asking a steamer to come to our rescue. By this time it was daylight. In the meantime, we had rescued a great number of passengers, and boats were coming to us. I had aroused the fishermen in the vicinity. I had no means of communicating with the ship, as the wind was blowing hard and the surf was rolling heavy. I kicked off the top of a trunk, which had been washed ashore, and wrote in chalk, "Keep cool; boats are coming to the rescue." This announcement was received with a cheer from the people on board the ship. I took command of the second boat that was launched from the island, and did all that I could to save those upon the rock and ship. I remained directing and encouraging and stimulating the people to save themselves, sometimes in the boat and sometimes on the rock, wherever I thought my services were required. I remained by the wreck until everybody but the chief officer was rescued. The statement that Captain Williams was the nineteenth person to leave the wreck is false. I went to the ship expressly to take the Captain off, as I saw he was very much exhausted. He refused to come until I had taken more of the people. When I took the Captain off he was perfectly exhausted. Only nineteen people then remained, and several boats were close by to land them. I remained at the scene of the wreck until every live person was landed, with the exception of the chief officer. I tried to get a crew among other men, as the fishermen refused to volunteer to go with me to his rescue. They refused point blank, saying it would be certain death. I went to Mr. Clancy's house and reported to the Captain. Under the directions of the Captain I started on horseback for Halifax to obtain assistance, where I met with a kind reception from Mr. Morrow, the representative of the Cunard line, and every aid was rendered that I could wish. The prompt dispatch of their steamers to the scene of the wreck alleviated a great deal of suffering. Upon my arrival in Halifax, after medical attendance, I proceeded on board the steamship Delta and thence returned to the scene of the wreck.

The Reason Why.

"Captain Williams," said the reporter, "to what cause do you ascribe the disaster?"

"I can hardly say," replied the captain, "unless it was because we had overrun our distance. I thought we were going about eleven knots, but the speed must have been greater than that, or we could never have got so far out of our course."

The captain was serious and composed, yet at intervals when some particularly harrowing incident was being mentioned he broke down and seemed overwhelmed with sorrow. Once he said to the reporter—"Think that while hundreds of men were saved every woman should have perished; it's horrible! If I had been able to save one woman I could bear the disaster; but, to lose all, it's terrible, terrible!" He seemed to fully realize that the world would hold him to a strict account for the disaster, and that whether he was blameless or culpable he would, by many, be held responsible.

The commander of the Atlantic, Captain Williams, is a stout-built Englishman, of about forty-five years of age, who has followed the sea for many years. He was for a long time a captain in the Guion line. For upwards of a year he has been in the White Star service, first as chief officer of the Celtic, and latterly for two voyages, as captain of the Atlantic. He met with an accident a short time ago which disabled him to a certain extent, and recently he has been compelled to use a stick and abstain from great exertion. Notwithstanding this, however, he so conducted himself at the trying time as to win the highest commendations from the passengers.

VOTE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Complete returns from New Hampshire, with the exception of one small town that last year gave twenty Democratic majority, give Straw, for Governor, 34,010; Weston, 31,981; Blackmar, 1,059; Mason, 698; Straw's majority over all, 272. The Republicans have two of the three members of Congress, four of the five Councilors, nine of the twelve State Senators, and fifty majority in the House.

A pretty girl in Nelson County, Ky., has two rows of upper teeth.

All Life Originating in Eggs.

In the first place, at the very outset, says Prof. Agassiz in a late lecture, we find one singular, universal fact. All animals, without exception, high or low, of whatever ultimate complexity or simplicity of structure, originate from eggs, and from eggs of the same character. I do not mean to be understood that there is no other mode of multiplying. Some animals, as corals, for instance, many hydroids, and other low organisms, reproduce themselves by budding or by division of the parent stock. But they also, at some time or other, produce eggs, and thus bear their testimony to the general law of nature which applies to the whole animal kingdom without exception. Indeed, the seed in plants has the same structure as the so-called ovarian egg in animals, and thus we may speak of all organized beings, vegetable or animal, as multiplying by eggs. The discovery that this great law applies to the higher animals also, is comparatively recent. It is only 50 years since Carl Ernst von Baer made his wonderful researches on the egg of the dog and rabbit, and announced that the mammal has an ovarian egg identical with that of all other vertebrates and with that of articulates, molluscs and radiates. The discovery of this universal law that all organized beings multiply by the same means, is certainly one of the greatest and most startling generalizations of modern times. It gives us the broadest ground for our inquiry into their ultimate relations since they have all one starting point. At first it may seem to simplify the inquiry. But the moment we leave the point at which all animals seem alike, and enter upon the various phases and transformations to be gone through before they reach the adult condition, a field of study opens before us sufficient to fill many lifetimes. We come upon a series of phenomena of the deepest interest, but often in their first aspect very perplexing. There are transient phazes in the growth of the higher animals during which they resemble the permanent final conditions of adult animals lower down in the same type, having, that is, a like structure, but of inferior development. These comparisons cannot, however, be carried on outside the limits of one and the same type. To this circumscription of the law I alluded when, in the earlier part of my lecture, I spoke of limitations in the natural fundamental relations of animals. You may compare a quadruped in certain phases of its growth with the adult condition of some lower kinds of vertebrates and be amazed at the resemblance, but you can not carry the comparison over into the type of articulates or into any other type of the animal kingdom based upon a different plan. Within each type the development has a character as distinct as the plan on which the type is built. An insect, for instance, can never at any time of its development, after it has passed out of that universal condition of the ovarian egg to which I alluded, be compared to an oyster or a fish, but it passes through phases where it can hardly be distinguished from a worm; that is, in the course of its development it bears a transient likeness to the adult condition of being a standing lower in the type of articulates to which they both belong. In short, every animal belonging to any one of the higher groups, during the transformations by which he reaches the adult state may pass through modified conditions, in each of which he resembles some being of his own type of the animal kingdom for whom that condition is final. Enough is known of the transformations of animals now to make this generalization a perfectly trustworthy one, although the number of illustrations is small. The study of embryology is exceedingly difficult, and the sacrifice of specimens is very great in order to obtain the complete history of the growth of any one animal. The progress of these investigations must necessarily be slow, because they are so laborious and so costly, but they have already assumed sequence and coherence enough to afford a sound basis for the result I have just given. While the phases of growth and resemblance have been followed, the limitations keeping each primary type within its own boundaries have not been sufficiently considered, and are, indeed, generally wholly lost sight of. This carelessness of investigation or of statement gives currency to broad generalizations, partially true indeed, but false when they are made to cover too wide a ground.

How Bills Pass Congress.

Ex-Congressman Roosevelt, of New York, in a lecture in that city gave a very amusing illustration of the manner in which bills in Congress were read by the clerk, showing the utter impossibility of any member gathering their import, because of the rapidity and indistinctness of the utterance.

The bill is sent to a committee for consideration, the committee being principally composed from the ranks of the party in power. When the committee brings in a bill and recommends its passage, the previous question is moved, which means that all debate on the subject shall be shut off. That is the universal practice, and the minority was powerless to amend or modify. Their only hope is a motion to adjourn or a motion for a recess, say to a given time the following day. It takes from half an hour to an hour to count the votes on each question, and when it is borne in mind that motions to adjourn can be made ad infinitum, by simply naming a different hour, a few minutes earlier or later, it will be seen that this was a monstrosity and a barbarism that should have been done away with years ago. The member who proposes the previous question has one hour to discuss his own bill, and a more absurd and foolish practice could hardly be imagined. He, having control of the bill, permits only those to speak upon it whom he desires; not more than six are generally heard, so that the remaining 224 members are sitting in their seats like fools. If the bill goes through and is disapproved of by the Senate, a conference committee is appointed, who et ermine upon its character, and their report is accepted without any discussion. Through such a committee on the Civil Service bill a sum of $2,500,000 was voted the Bureau of Public Works in Washington, without any existing claim or a single provision for its expenditure. The expenditure of that sum could not be spoken against because it would involve the extinction of the whole measure, and yet we call that legislation. When the question of increase of salaries came up, only an addition of $1,500 was proposed, but a conference committee increased it to $2,500, and it was passed. Mr. Roosevelt then alluded to the extraordinary power vested in the Speaker, who could recognize only such members as he pleased. When the Credit Mobilier question came up in the House, the committee reported the expulsion of two members, and failed to take any action in regard to five others more or less involved. Nine members spoke in favor of the adoption of the report of the committee; nine spoke against it by permission of the Speaker, and those who wished to take a more stringent view of the case and move for the expulsion of five others who were equally implicated, could not obtain a hearing. Before a member could be recognized by the Speaker he must send up his name and a statement as to the point to which he would address himself. He asserted a change was required, else the effect of the evils would eventually prove detrimental to the national honor and national existence.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—Returns from every town in the State of Connecticut give Haven (republican) 39,200; Ingersoll (democrat), 44,900; Smith (temperance), 2,091. Ingersoll's majority, 3,600.

In the First Congressional district General Hawley (republican) is re-elected by 1,332 majority; in the Second district Kellogg (republican) is re-elected by 587 majority; in the Third district Starkweather (republican) is re-elected by 1,621 majority; in the Fourth district Barnum (democrat) is re-elected by 1,440 majority.

The republicans have a majority of one in the State Senate and the democrats a majority of from twelve to eighteen in the House.

Advertising Medley.

We learn from an exchange that a German musician intends to compose a series of airs to a medley of newspaper advertisements. The idea seems to us to be a good one, and it has occurred to us that we may help the composer a little perhaps by arranging a few advertisements in a suitable form for adaptation to music. For instance, suppose it is a tailor's advertisement that is selected. We should work it up into some such tender strain as this:

Oh! come into the garden, Maud,
And sit beneath the rose,
And see me prance around the beds,
Dressed in my Sunday clothes.

Oh! come and bring your uncles, Maud,
Your sisters and your aunts,
And tell them Johnson made my coat,
My waistcoat, and my pants.

This is pathetic and practical. The verse is filled with sentiment and with a sweet, melodious cadence peculiarly its own; and yet it makes Johnson's pants charmingly conspicuous, and calls attention to his waistcoat, while it idealizes and spiritualizes that useful but comparatively uninteresting article. Then, say we want to set to music a tobacconist's advertisement. Would we not choose some such fairy-like verse as this:

Gaily young Ferguson
Bought his cigar—
Bought it at Mulligan's,
Where the best are.

When he wants fine-cut, or
Snuff for his nose,
Gaily young Ferguson
Purchases those.

Few poets could soar as we do thus into the realms of fancy with such a theme; but it is ever thus with genius when its salary is promptly paid, as ours is. We would soar higher if the compensation were larger. As it is, we have given exactly the money's worth. Or, again: Suppose the composer desired to wed a grocer's advertisement to immortal music. We should give him a chance with some such glowing imagery as this.

Oh! say not I love you because the molasses
You purchased at Simpson's was golden and clear;
The syrup, the sugar, the jelly in glasses,
The crackers, the mack'rel, I know, were not dear.

But when you came to me with Simpson's smoked salmon,
And showed me his samples of Limburger cheese,
I felt that his claim to be cheap was not gammon;
I loved you, and said so, dear Jane, on my knees.

It will be perceived here that the mingling of mackerel with emotion, and Limburger cheese with heartfelt affection, gives to each object a peculiar exaltation, and, as it were, tends to fill the sympathetic spirit with—with—fill it with—but never mind. Take another case. We have an umbrella man to deal with. We desire to embalm his advertisement in verse, and we therefore offer it, let us say, in the form of a serenade

Oh, wake dearest Tilly,
And list while I tell a
Story of where you may
Buy an umbrella.
Oh! go to Mcmunigan's,
Ask for a gingham,
A silk or alpaca,
And make the man bring 'em.
If you want ribs put in,
Or a new cover,
Come to McGuinigan's,
Come with your lover.

We charge our German friend nothing for these suggestions. As far as he is concerned, we offer them in the interest of art. If these songs—the labor of an idle hour—shall make any sorrowful and care-laden soul happier, or shall bring consolation to any stricken heart, we shall not only be amply repaid and deeply gratified, but we shall be exceedingly surprised.—*Sunday Telegraph.*

Health and Talent.

It is no exaggeration to say that health is a large ingredient in what the world calls talent. A man without it may be a giant in intellect, but his deeds will be the deeds of a dwarf. But, if he has a quick circulation, a good digestion, the bulk, thews, and sinews of a man, and the alacrity, and unthinking confidence inspired by these, and, though having but a thimbleful of brains, he will either blunder upon success or set failure at defiance. It is true, especially in this country, that the number of centaurs in every community—of men in whom heroic intellects are allied with bodily constitutions as tough as those of horses—is small; that, in general, a man has reason to think himself well off in the lottery of life, if he draws the prize of a healthy stomach without a mind, or the prize of a fine intellect with a crazy stomach. But of the two, a weak mind in a Herculean frame is better than a giant mind in a crazy constitution. A pound of energy with an ounce of talent, will achieve greater results than a pound of talent with an ounce of energy. The first requisite to success in life is to be a good animal. In any of the learned professions, a vigorous constitution is equal to at least fifty per cent. more brain. Wit, judgment, imagination, eloquence, all the qualities of the mind, attain thereby a force and splendor, to which they could never approach without it. But intellect in a weak body, is "like gold in a spent swimmer's pocket." A mechanic may have tools of the sharpest edge and highest polish; but what are these without a vigorous arm and hand? Of what use is it that your mind has become a vast granary of knowledge, if you have not strength to turn the key?—*Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bulletin.*

A Dinner Excuse.

Apologies for poor dinners are generally out of place. But when a lady has a forgetful husband, who, without warning, brings home a dozen guests to sit down to a plain family dinner for three or four, it is not in human nature to keep absolute silence. What to say, and how to say it, form the problem. Mrs. Tucker, the wife of Judge Tucker, of Williamsburgh, solved this problem many years ago. She was the daughter or niece (I am uncertain which) of Sir Peyton Skipwith, and celebrated for her beauty, wit, ease and grace of manner. Her temper and tact were put to the proof one court day, when the Judge brought with him the accustomed half score or more of lawyers, for whom not the slightest preparation had been made, the Judge having quite forgotten to remind his wife that it was court day, and she herself, strange to tell, having overlooked the fact.

The dinner was served with elegance, and Mrs. Tucker made herself very charming. Upon rising to leave the guests to their wine, she said: "Gentlemen, you have dined to-day with Judge Tucker; promise me now that you will dine to-morrow with *me.*"

This was all her apology, whereupon the gentlemen swore that such a wife was beyond price. The Judge then explained the situation, and the next day there was a noble banquet.

Moral: Never worry a guest with apologies.

A Wooden Railroad.

The wooden railroads in the vicinity of Quebec are attracting considerable attention. It appears that there are now 100 miles in operation. The gauge is 4 feet 8½ inches. The running time is about 16 miles per hour, but trains have been run at the rate of 35 miles per hour. The rails are made of maple, 4x7 inches, set up edgewise, and notched into the cross-ties four inches deep, and held by two wedges driven in the notch on the outside of the rail. The ties are 8 inches thick, and laid 20 inches apart. The cars have four wheels, and some of the engines weigh 30 tons. In frosty weather the driving wheels have less adhesion than on metal rails, but no considerable difficulty is experienced from this cause. The rails will last from two to four years, according to the quality of the timber and the amount of the traffic. The cost of such roads is from $4,000 to $7,000 per mile. They seem to be very well adapted for light traffic, and, as soon as the business of such lines may require it, metal rails may be substituted for wood without any change in the equipments.

A youth in Iowa wishes each of the "Chase heirs" to send him $2 for information. He hopes thereby to get his share of the fortune.

In the Hold of the Atlantic.

A correspondent who visited the wreck of the Atlantic, says he went down to it in a diving bell, and adds: The air from above, which is furnished through the rubber tube, comes with a hissing sound, producing a strange feeling. I shudder at the thought of being immersed so deeply, and how slight an accident would insure instant destruction. All around the objects looked weird-like; the glasses in the casque magnifying the already bloated forms into twice their size. The waters are very cold, and a chilly feeling creeps over me at first, but as I proceed it wears away and I enter upon the task I have undertaken with more nerve than I fancied I possessed. The immense hull lies well down on the port side, which is broken in several places from contact with the reef. Fish were swimming around eagerly devouring the particles of food which are to be picked up. Picking my way towards the hull I catch hold of a rope and scramble up the deck. The place where I have descended is where the ship parted, and a sectional view of the hull and cargo is obtained. The forward hatch is open and I peer down the hold. Oh! what a spectacle is presented! The cargo has broken bulk and lays heaped up in a confused mass; bodies of men and women, bruised and torn, were jammed among the cases and crates. It is a horrible sight to look upon, and the magnifying power of the orbs through which I gaze upon it renders it all the more horrible. Fishes swim in and out among the bodies and boxes, feasting upon the bodies of the dead. Limbs are strewn around, having broken off from the body from the continual action of the waters, which, when agitated, drive against the ugly pieces of the broken hull that stick up here, and render my movements very hazardous. Having seen enough of this part of the sunken horror, I proceed towards one of the steerage cabins—the one where all the women and children were drowned as they lay in their bunks. Scrambling along the deck, guided by the rope from above, and assisted by one of the divers who has undertaken to conduct me through the wreck, I reach the companion way. If the sight in the hold among the cargo was horrible, the one that now met my gaze was ten times more so. There, lying in an immense heap, were a hundred or more bodies as They looked for all the world as if they were alive, with arms dislocated, eyes staring wildly, faces grinning as it were at you, and moving backward and forward with the under current. Some were dressed, many were half nude. Children were clinging to their mothers and stout men were clasping their wives, and seeming as if they met their fate with calm resignation. No description of the bodies brought to the surface could convey an idea of the horrid sight in that cabin. I close my eyes and motion to my conductor my readiness to leave. I have seen enough in that charnel house, the recollection of which will never fade. My conductor motions me towards the steerage cabin, where the men were by themselves, and where there was such a rush for the companion way. Peering down into the cabin I saw a similar picture of death. Bodies of stalwart men, old and young, were hustled together on the stairway, giving—from their distended nostrils, gaping mouths and staring, glassy eyes—some conception of the terror which seized them as they vainly struggled to reach the deck, but were prevented by the waves which swept over the ship as she heeled over and filled the cabin. From another part of the vessel I obtained a view of the sleeping apartment.

Here, piled up in heaps on the port side, were numbers of bodies of men, and strewn among them bed clothing of one kind and another. From continual knocking against the stanchions and sharp, jagged woodwork which is splintered and broken from the linings of the bunks, the faces and limbs of these dead are more ghastly than any I have ever seen. Imagination cannot picture anything more terrible than what was in this compartment. The flesh is torn from the faces of many of the dead; others again are bruised and battered about their heads and faces, which are red and bloody, and in striking contrast to the pale, livid features of others which the action of the waters has not disturbed. While I stand here another of the divers descends and commences to send up some of the bodies. He, however, is more intent upon securing the cargo than sending up the bodies, and only does so now to gain access to some boxes and trunks which are lying beneath them. Having seen enough of the horrors beneath the water on that fatal reef—horrors of the deep which will never be erased from my vision—I decided to go above, and motioned accordingly to the men who were above in the boat; and, pumping down to me the necessary supply of air to sustain life, in a few minutes I was once more at the surface gazing upon the light of heaven and experiencing a sensation of relief at having left the chambers of death in the cabins of the ill-fated Atlantic.

The Brooklyn Murder.

The mystery that has enveloped the murder of Charles Goodrich in Brooklyn, whose body was found in the basement of his own house, has been almost impenetrable, and the detectives, groping hopelessly in the dark, have eagerly caught at one theory after another. The theory of suicide was abandoned for that of murder by a woman's hand, and this now gives place to the supposition that Mr. Goodrich fell a victim to the jealous rage of an unsuccessful rival. The woman, who was arrested, and who is in the custody of the police, has put her suspicions into words, and whispered them into the Chief's ears, and already a dispatch has been sent to Baltimore and other Southern cities, and also to Havana, warning the police to be on the watch for a Spaniard named Roscoe, whose personal appearance is very fully described. The parents of Mrs. Myers state that the alleged murderer was a respected suitor of his daughter, and she herself claims to be assured that jealousy impelled him to take vengeance upon his rival. The prisoner still retains her self-possession, and answers the searching inquiries of the detectives with great composure and assurance. If she is to be believed, much of the mystery that has shrouded one of the strangest of modern murders has been cleared away, and the assassin is known by name, even if he eludes the vengeance of the law.

The Last Witches Executed in England.

The following brief notice of the last persons who suffered from witchcraft in these kingdoms is curious. In 1698, a girl 19 years of age having eaten a leaf of sorrel, which she got from a reputed witch, fell into convulsions and vomiting. She is said to have vomitted needles, pins, feathers, an iron knife a span long, egg shells, &c. The accused was immediately committed to the county jail, and at the assizes held soon after, was hanged and burned! In 1722, at Dornock, Southerland, an old woman was accused of being a witch. Her crime was, transforming her daughter into a pony, and getting her shod by the Devil, of which crime she was found guilty, and burned! The act against witchcraft was repealed in England and Scotland about 1750; but not in Ireland until 1821!

TEACHING SCHOOL.—A Massachusetts clergyman says that to be successful, teachers must have better health, must economize life and strength. Furthermore, that they must not take up the profession because it is the fashion for young ladies to teach. "Common-school teaching," says the lecturer, "is so far above what is called literature, as a profession, that it should never be undertaken from the desire of literary employment. School teaching requires the whole manhood, the entire womanhood. It means the shaping of characters, the changing of careless, dull, or willing children into promising youth. It is a work much higher than scribbling for magazines."

Two men were killed and a man and boy injured by the fall of a dome platform in Chicago.

Advertising Always Pays.

An exchange in noticing the appearance of a daily city paper with sixty-seven columns of advertisements goes on to say:

Now this was in the city of New York, where the sharpest traders on this continent, or any other, can be found. They believe that advertising pays. And the immense revenue accruing to the papers from this source enables the proprietors to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in collecting news to make their journals what they are. But how widely different is the view taken by many of our slow, easy-going people from that entertained by the business men of New York respecting the value of advertising. The former seem to begrudge every dollar paid to a newspaper for such service, and affect to believe that "it does no good"—that it is money thrown away. And so instead of contributing in this way to build up first-class newspapers that might have a more extended circulation and thereby better promote their own business interests and those of their cities, they allow their papers to languish and to be conducted often at an actual loss to the proprietors.

We say now—what we have said heretofore—that there can be no better criterion by which to judge of the enterprise and prosperity of any city than that furnished in the advertising columns of the local newspapers. If these be filled with advertisements of business houses it proves that there are wide-awake men there doing business, who are endeavoring to do more. They are not content to plod along in the old way, but use every available means to extend their business and to build up the community of which they form a part. We say this because we believe it to be a truth, and not merely because we want advertising.

Waves and their Movements.

The height of waves varies much, and depends much upon the expanse and depth of the body of water. Admiral Smyth states that the tempest waves of the Mediterranean are not usually more than from 13 to 18 feet in vertical height, though he has seen exceptional waves rise to 30 feet above the trough of the sea. Scoresby, on the North Atlantic in 1847, found waves from 26 to 29 feet high, and in 1848 he found the average of storm waves to be 30 feet, and measured some which were 43 feet. Off the Cape of Good Hope, where the Atlantic and the Indian oceans meet, waves have been seen from 50 to 60 feet high; and two French observers measured a wave which rose 108 feet perpendicularly from the trough of the sea.

On an average the height of an undulation of the water is only equal to the fifteenth part of its base; thus a wave of 4 feet in height measures 60 feet from valley to valley, and a wave of 33 feet high is 495 feet in width.

The speed of the waves is only an apparent speed, like that of the folds of a cloth raised by a current of air. That, although the water pressed by the wind rises and sinks by turns, it nevertheless hardly changes its place, and objects floating on its surface move but slowly and in an undulatory manner. The real movement of the sea is that of a drifting current which gradually forms under the prolonged action of the wind; but this general movement of the liquid mass is after all inconsiderable. The only part which advances with the storm is the foaming crest which, curling over the summit of the waves, dashes down the slope in front. By their incessant movements the surface of the waves gradually increase in temperature, as has been observed after a succession of violent storms.

Seeing Under Water.

In order to have distinct vision, and the power for estimating the distance of one object from another under the water, the magnifying lens of the eyes of aquatic animals must necessarily be more convex than in land animals. fish sees in the air just as we do under water, indistinctly. Submarine explorers are provided with glasses which meet the emergency! Seals, frogs, terrapin, crocodiles, and water birds, that seek prey alternately in air and water, possess a marvelous mechanical provision for varying the optic axis in passing from one medium to another. Human eyes, having no adjustable apparatus meet an emergency by a lens outside, in wearing glasses. No individual organ has been more profoundly studied, nor in any department of science better understood, than optics; yet the sense of vision is not in the eye, but far back in the brain. The eye is simply a receiving instrument like the spyglass, directed by the will, through which the conscious soul contemplates what is beyond. Through those organs the mind holds intercourse with the world. Yet, with such facts for guidance, based on positive demonstrations, philosophers have not been able to explain how the mind operates on the optic mechanism to see. Insects are abundantly provided with motionless eyes, but they see without brains. They have ganlionic nervous centres, and so have we; but vision has its location in certain white tubercles, *tuberculta quadrigemini.* Spiders, flies, bugs and even mosquitoes, with the nicest kind of distinct vision, both microscopic and telescope, have nothing like brain.

A FISH QUESTION.—The commissioners appointed by the States of New Jersey and Delaware to settle disputes on fishery questions between those States, have held one meeting and will meet again on the 8th of May. For a long time there has been considerable discussion in reference to this vexed question. The Delawarians think they have a right to require a license of the New Jersey people to fish in the "twelve-mile circle," around Newcastle. This circle covers the whole river of Delaware. They hold that they have the right, by the grant of the Duke of York to William Penn, and their holdings under it. The people of New Jersey deny this right, and say that this conveyance never took place.

A CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION.

For the cure of this distressing disease there has been no medicine yet discovered known whose more providence of real merit than ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. This unequaled expectorant for curing Consumption, and all diseases leading to it, such as affections of the throat, lungs, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs, is introduced to the suffering public after its merits for the cure of such diseases have been fully tested by the medical faculty. The Balsam is consequently recommended by physicians who have become acquainted with its great success.

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY

Drs. Wilson & Ward, physicians and druggists, write from Centreville, Tenn.: "We purchased *Allen's Lung Balsam*, and it sells rapidly. We are practicing physicians, as well as druggists, and take pleasure in recommending a great remedy, such as we know this to be."

Dr. Lloyd, of Ohio, surgeon in the army during the war, from exposure, contracted consumption. He says: "I now take pleasure in stating that it was by the use of your *Lung Balsam* that I am now alive and enjoying good health."

Nathaniel Harris, of Middleberry, Vt., says: "I have no doubt it will soon become a classical remedial agent for the cure of all diseases of the Throat Bronchial Tubes and Lungs."

Amos Woelly, M. D., of Kosciusco Co., Ind., says: "For three years past I have used *Allen's Lung Balsam* extensively in my practice, and I am satisfied there is no better medicine for lung diseases in use."

Physicians do not recommend a medicine which has no merit. What they say about

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

can be taken as a fact. Let all afflicted test it a once, and be convinced of its real merits.

As an expectorant it has no equal.
It is harmless to the most delicate child.
It contains no opium in any form.

Directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.—Call for

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.
PROPRIETORS.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, General Agents,
Providence, R. I.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN F. HENRY, New York.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston.
JOHNSON, HOLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia.

It is well to get clear of a Bad Cough or Cold the first week, but it is safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

Placing it to do the Most Good.

Considerable quiet fun has been had, the Boston *Globe* tells us, over the last victorious card played by the Congressmen who are seeking to avoid any public anger at the increase of salaries. This move is that of paying the money over to county treasuries, with the idea of distributing the same, *pro rata*, in the payment of taxes. Inquiry shows, not who the Representatives are who are taking this method, but the fact that they are nearly all from the rural districts, where it is believed such an application of the money will do them the most good, because it will reach constituencies who pay the smallest amount of Federal taxes, internal or custom. One of the unwavering advocates of the increase denounces this course as the worst of all the timid manifestations which has prevailed on this point.

DIDN'T KNOW.—A man in Portsmouth, N. H., having been missing for some weeks, to the great alarm of his friends, suddenly came home, and being asked where he had been, merely replied: "Darned if I know." He should do as did Salt Williams, of Detroit, who, having been on a three days' bender in New York, strolled into an intelligence office and asked, "Is this an intelligence office?" "Yes," said the keeper. "What's your fee?" inquired Salt, and, upon being informed, he threw down a dollar. "Well," asked the proprietor, "what information do you want?" "I want you to tell me," stuttered Salt, "where the d—l I've been for the last three days."

SUICIDE.—Mr. Philip Bennett, of New Bedford, has a reliable barometer made of a simple slip of red cedar, on the back of which a strip of basswood with the grain running crosswise is closely glued. The basswood is very sensitive to dampness in the atmosphere, and foretells wet weather by swelling and curling up the cedar, while fair weather is predicted by the slip resuming its original flat